

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION



THE INNOCENT PAY THE PRICE

OCTOBER 14, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager  
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

## FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

## Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily  
Capacity  
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY  
GLADSTONE, MAN.



## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 9c to 10c; DUCKS (Old and Young) 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 8c to 9c; TURKEYS—Old 12c to 13c, Young 13c to 15c; GEESE, 9c to 10c; CHICKENS, Best Market Prices.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

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Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward this day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

### General Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

Each Insertion  
Eighth Page ..... \$14.40  
Quarter Page ..... \$28.80  
Half Page ..... \$57.60  
Full Page ..... \$115.20  
Outside Back Cover... \$125.00

### Live Stock Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

Each Insertion  
One Inch ..... \$ 1.96  
Eighth Page ..... \$12.60  
Quarter Page ..... \$25.20  
Half Page ..... \$50.40  
Full Page ..... \$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

### Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# Sweeping Reductions

In Prices of

## Fairbanks-Morse Engines

New  
Illustrated  
Folder  
Giving  
Prices  
FREE for  
The  
Asking

Suitable for Crushing, Grinding, Pumping, Wood-Sawing and General Farm Work. Engines of the quality of workmanship and material embodied in the Fairbanks-Morse, cannot be produced by any other manufacturer at as low a price as is shown in a large folder which is now in the mail for those on our regular mailing list.

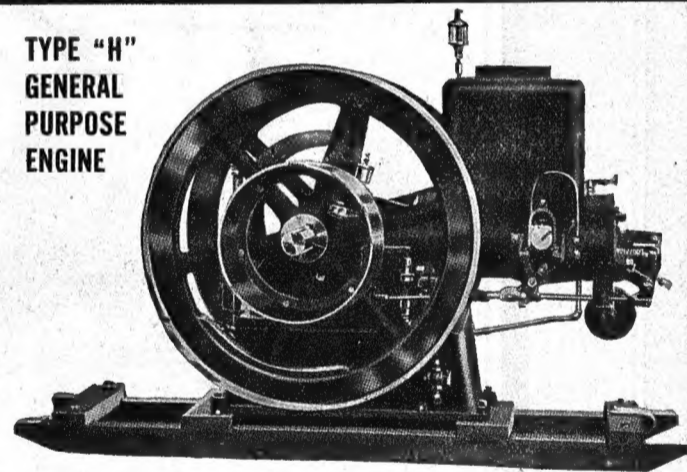
The Fairbanks-Morse Engine can be depended upon every day in the year and every hour in the day, regardless of the weather. Thirty-five years' experience and a million-dollar Canadian factory are behind the Fairbanks-Morse guarantee.

Over 160,000 Fairbanks-Morse Engines in successful operation. Over 90 per cent. of all Fairbanks-Morse Engines manufactured still in active service, is proof of their durability.

Even at old prices they are the cheapest engines in the world, if you consider total cost throughout their exceptionally long life, for, amongst other things, they use 20 to 50 per cent. less fuel than other makes.

The Circular We Are Now Issuing Embodies Brand New Prices and Ideas on Engines for the Farm. That is to say, you are now offered the opportunity to buy the markets' highest standard of Engine Efficiency at prices

TYPE "H"  
GENERAL  
PURPOSE  
ENGINE



such as you have probably before this had quoted you on a much inferior make.

No changes have been made from our high quality standard of the past. You are assured of the same satisfaction that has made the name Fairbanks-Morse famous the world over.

The Savings quoted in our latest circular represent upwards of 25 to 30 per cent.

Not only this coming Fall and Winter, but every day, year in and year out, for all the odd jobs about the farm, you will find use for a small engine. Give us only the opportunity, and we can easily prove to you that a Fairbanks-Morse Engine is your best investment—and at the prices we now quote is a labor and a money-saving opportunity never before offered.

If descriptive folder giving prices has not reached you, drop us a post card. It is free for the asking and will save you money.

# The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

WINNIPEG MONTREAL ST. JOHN REGINA OTTAWA TORONTO SASKATOON VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY

**IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY**

While the French soldiers are marching to battle to the stirring music of the "Marsellaise," and the Germans are coming to meet them inspired by "Deutschland Uber Alles," the British soldiers are going jauntily to war humming an inconsequential ditty from the vaudeville stage, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary." The music of the chorus has a fine martial swing and when it was played by the bands of the first British regiments on the way to the front, it immediately became popular and now it is being played and sung by soldiers and civilians all over the British Empire. The words of this famous song do not satisfy cultivated literary taste, but they typify the care-free, confident spirit with which Tommy Atkins goes off to do or die for his country. Here is the song:

Up to mighty London,  
Came an Irishman one day,  
As the streets are pav'd with gold,  
Sure every one was gay;  
Singing songs of Piccadilly,  
Strand and Leicester Square,  
Till Paddy got excited,  
Then he shouted to them there:

Chorus—  
It's a long way to Tipperary,  
It's a long way to go;  
It's a long way to Tipperary,  
To the sweetest girl I know!  
Goodbye Piccadilly,  
Farewell Leicester Square;  
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,  
But my heart's right there.

Paddy wrote a letter  
To his Irish Molly O',  
Saying, "Should you not receive it,  
Write and let me know;  
If I make mistakes in spelling,  
Molly dear," said he,  
"Remember it's the pen that's bad,  
Don't lay the blame on me."

Molly wrote a neat reply  
To Irish Paddy O',  
Saying, "Mike Maloney wants  
To marry me, and so,  
Leave the Strand and Piccadilly,  
Or you'll be to blame,  
For love has fairly drove me silly—  
Hoping you're the same!"

**F. W. GREEN'S PROPOSAL**  
Wants Government to Guarantee Dollar Wheat

Newspapers thruout Canada have given considerable prominence to a despatch sent out from Ottawa on October 7, containing a letter written by Fred W. Green, of Moose Jaw, formerly secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to the minister of trade and commerce. In this despatch Mr. Green is made to appear as expressing the views of the Association, but as will be seen from a resolution published in the Saskatchewan section of this issue, he was in no way authorized to write the letter, which is repudiated by the executive. The despatch is appended:

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, has received from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association a request that the Dominion and British governments should buy directly from Western farmers their wheat and oats, storing their grain in the government's new interior elevators and paying farmers \$1 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents for oats. The letter, which is signed by Fred W. Green, honorary secretary of the Association, in part is as follows:

**The Letter**

"We have on hand today a great war. England wants our wheat and oats, and these grains are being diverted across the border into the United States, thence into various channels, from which they may reach our enemies.

"The Canadian government having large inland storage elevators not in use, we suggest that the Dominion and British governments co-operate to secure the grain direct from the farmer, delivered to these interior imperial storage elevators at the base price of \$1 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents per bushel for oats in store at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. From these storehouses the government elevators at Calgary, Vancouver, Fort William, Montreal, St. John and Halifax can be utilized.

**Same Prices for Three Years**

"Let the government agree to give these prices for three years, arrange with railways and steamship lines for minimum thru transportation rates at times and in ways to suit the needs of the hour. In this way Western agri-

culture will be stimulated, encouraged and guaranteed a fair recompense. A steady supply of wheat and oats will be secured, speculation stopped, the large empty government storage space utilized, undue flooding of the market will be stopped, transportation facilities will be relieved at the rush season, and all this will assist in keeping initial shipping points clear. Thus, as gold is being stored in Ottawa, so store grain in the West, price and quality guaranteed both to producer and consumer, and so enable Canada to become the bread basket of the Empire indeed.

"As the British government already has set a maximum price to be charged for certain food products, so they might guarantee to Canadian farmers a minimum price for all grain products and insure a permanent home supply.

"We feel certain the loyalty of our people would be quite satisfied with such an arrangement, even tho the price might otherwise thru war conditions double that sum. They have repeatedly declared that they do not wish to take advantage of England's distress to increase their own wealth, but they do feel that frequently competitive methods have forced Canadian farmers to take less for their product than it is actually worth.

"We therefore submit for your earnest consideration that this or some similar plan should be put into operation in the interest of Canadian production and the Empire's consumers at this time of the nation's urgent necessity for having on hand an adequate supply of bread."

**DEATH OF DR. A. W. BELL**

The sudden decease from apoplexy of Dr. A. W. Bell, manager of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, which occurred on Wednesday, October 7, will be learned with regret by a host of friends and acquaintances among the farmers of the West. All who have been in any way connected with the Exhibition cannot fail to have come under the influence of his genial personality and his loss will indeed be deeply felt thruout the wide field over which his energy and talents were directed. Previous to coming West Dr. Bell was, for nineteen years, assistant manager of the Toronto Exhibition. In addition to this experience he had the management of the fat stock show at Guelph for six years and for a number of years he was manager of the winter show at Ottawa. Dr. Bell has been very closely identified with stock improvement in the West and as secretary-treasurer of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association

and of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba is very well known to all stockmen thruout the Dominion. His interests were wide and varied and his extremely sudden death at this time is greatly to be regretted.

**MORATORIUM FOR SASKATCHEWAN SOLDIERS**

The Saskatchewan government, under the powers conferred by legislation passed at the recent session of the legislature, has issued a proclamation protecting the property and interests of all persons who have joined the Canadian forces or who have left Canada to join the British, French, Belgian, Russian or Servian armies either as volunteers or reservists. The proclamation provides that no action for sale or foreclosure may be taken under agreement for sale, mortgage or other incumbrance affecting and made by any volunteer or reservist for six months from September 26, 1914, and that no personal property of volunteers or reservists shall be seized or sold under chattel mortgage or lien or for taxes, unless it is shown that the property has been abandoned and will be damaged if not seized. Executions against the goods of volunteers and reservists are also forbidden for six months.

**An Act Of True Economy**

When a case of Eaton merchandise, weighing 100 lbs. or more, arrives for you at your nearest station, this event signalizes the fact that you have brought the ordering of your supplies to a definite and economic system. That 100 lb. case of merchandise is a conclusive proof that you do not buy your goods haphazard—like the unthrifty do—but that you order them on such a basis as will secure for you, at the lowest possible prices, the exact merchandise you want, ensuring you the highest value for your money.

The freight charges for all shipments under 100 lbs. are just the same as for a 100 lb. shipment. Make out your order, therefore, for at least 100 lbs. weight of goods. There are many things you use constantly with which you can readily do this. Every lb. of every 100 lb. shipment, or over, represents the best value obtainable, for we eliminate the middleman's profits and procure for our customers the world's best merchandise at prices only a little above the cost of production and transportation.

The following is a good example of Eaton value:

**Boys' Mackinaw Coat****Tweed Lined Throughout**

This serviceable and warm coat is made from a thick warm mackinaw in dark navy. Cut in single breasted style, has a large storm collar, which will button up around the face and ears with tab at throat, and has 3 leather bound pockets. The lining throughout body and sleeves is a thick warm Kersey cloth, which will wear well, and has leather arm-shields and knitted wool cuffs in sleeves. It is strongly and carefully tailored in our own workshops; it fits snugly, will give the longest of hard wear, and was a special favorite with the boys who were out of doors last season.

13G556—Sizes to fit boys from 9 to 16 years. EATON 2.60 price PREPAID

Be sure and give boy's age

For all other lines of Goods see our General Catalogue



**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
CANADA

# The Air Fleets

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, an article appeared under the above title by Glen H. Curtiss, the famous aviator.

The following are some interesting extracts from the article:

Miles high in the air, invisible to the struggling hosts on the terrestrial battlefields of Europe, mere needle-points in an immensity of space, thousands of aeroplanes are fighting a dream battle for the supremacy of the air. On the outcome of this unseen, and by the masses, little-headed battle may possibly depend the fate of all Europe. For this fight to the death may result in the unleashing of those mysterious dogs of war, the Zeppelins, the stupendous possibilities of which are almost beyond the bounds of the imagination.

The awfulness of this combat can be imagined by those only who thru personal experience in the upper air have come to realize the insignificance of objects or individuals in this practically limitless space. Away up there, in machines speeding at the rate of nearly two miles a minute, men need in the clearest weather be but three or four minutes apart to be hopelessly lost from sight of one another; in hazy or cloudy weather an enemy may be within easy striking distance before he is either seen or heard.

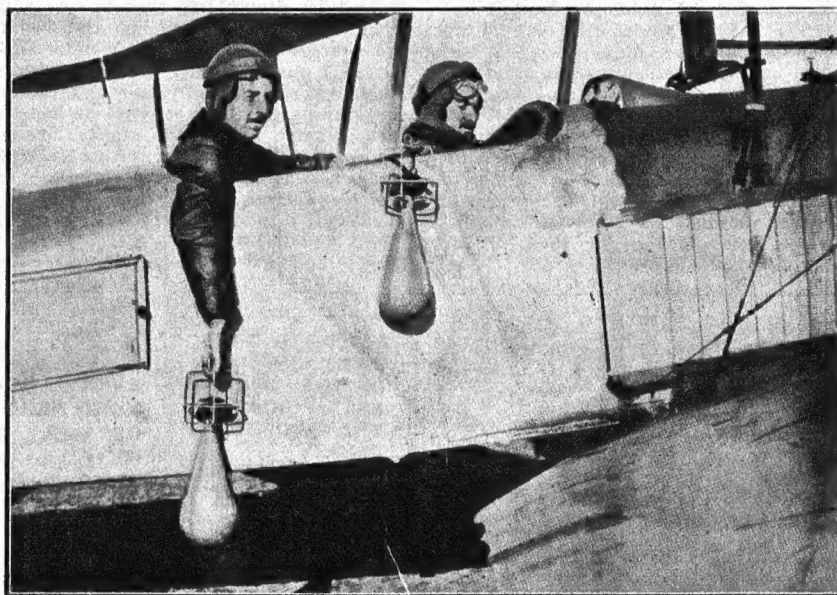
## Eyes of the Army

The work of the aeroplanes will probably not appear in one decisive conflict, but bit by bit the cumulative effect of their work is unquestionably having a great effect upon military strategy and tactics. To question the value of aeroplanes in warfare is to question the value of foreknowledge. To Europe's struggling hosts the aeroplanes are far-seeing eyes, that look alike beyond fortifications, hills and woodland, and reveal to the opposing commanders every move of large bodies of troops. Just as long as both sides are well equipped with aeroplanes unlooked-for coups on a large scale will be practically impossible, unless perhaps thru the help of the automobile vast numbers of men are carried swiftly under cover of darkness across many miles of territory.

Back of the aeroplane forces are the great dirigible balloons. Their turn may come when they can be used without let or hindrance. For the moment they may occasionally work under cover of darkness, but they seem too vulnerable to aeroplane attack to be risked in the open warfare of broad daylight. First,

then, unless I am greatly mistaken, it will be aeroplanes against aeroplanes until the path is clear for the warships of the air. But if either side can clear the air of its opponent's heavier-than-air craft, then the dirigibles and other lighter-than-air machines will have to be classed with the major forces, such as lightning, cloudbursts, tornadoes and earthquakes. First, however, there remain the thousands

which have two superposed surfaces. Either of these classes may be of the tractor variety, which is drawn thru the air by a propeller projecting in front of the machine, or a pusher, which is impelled by a propeller or propellers at the rear of the main surfaces. The advantages claimed for the tractor type are, first, that the heavy motor is in front of the aviator and consequently cannot fall on him in case of a tumble; second, that the propeller in front of the machine is more efficient because it is biting steadily into new undisturbed air. For the pusher type is claimed first, a wider range of vision and action for the aviator, who can see or shoot directly ahead without interference from the



Method of Dropping Bombs on the Enemy

ands of aeroplanes to be dealt with. Each of the countries involved in this war uses more or less characteristic types of aeroplanes, and only the war can prove beyond question which type is the most effective for military purposes, or if, as seems likely, as many kinds of airships are needed to complete an offensive and defensive aerial force as there are kinds of vessels in a modern navy.

There are two great general classes of aeroplanes—the monoplanes, which have but a single surface, and the biplanes,

propeller whirling directly in front of him; second, greater comfort and increased efficiency for the aviator, who is free from the hundred-and-fifty-miles-an-hour wind blown into his face by the tractor screw. As to the relative merits of monoplane and biplane, it used to be quite generally admitted that the monoplane had the greater speed, while the biplane had greater weight-carrying ability. During the past two years, however, the biplane has made remarkable advances in the matter of speed range, and it is now in more general demand than the

monoplane. But these are moot points, and in the aerial fleets of Germany, France, Russia, Austria and England tractors and pushers, biplanes and monoplanes, all find their places among the different minor types of the aeroplane species.

## The Mosquito Fleet of the Air

The British War Office classifies three distinct types of military aeroplanes, with two supplementary divisions, and designates the main classes as light scouts, reconnaissance aeroplanes and fighting aeroplanes. Practically the same classes are recognized in all the other countries. The light scouts may be either monoplanes or biplanes, but the fastest of them today are the tiny French monoplanes, capable of a maximum speed of not far from a hundred and fifty miles an hour, tho almost any machine capable of more than a hundred miles an hour may be said to belong to the speed scout class. They are the mosquito fleet of the air. They are designed to carry only a pilot and as a rule fuel enough for but two to three hours. With their very small surfaces and relatively great power they are able to climb into the air at amazing angles, sometimes faster than a thousand feet a minute, their horizontal speed being from a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles an hour, or faster than anything else in the world but an explosive-propelled projectile. In them everything is sacrificed to speed. Their range of action is very limited, their offensive ability practically nil, and they are so light and delicate that they can be used only from specially prepared bases, with large expanses of absolutely level ground to rise from and alight upon. Because of their speed they are practically immune from attack in limited areas, and can dart out to secure special information or carry special dispatches and dart back to headquarters again with small chance of being struck by rifle bullets either from the ground or the air.

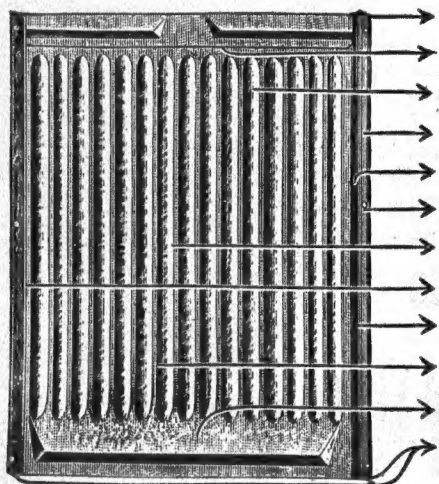
Almost all of these very fast little fellows are French monoplanes of the tractor type, and they are owned by France, England and Russia. England has another and far more useful type of fast speed scout in her tiny single-seater biplanes. These have a maximum speed, with their hundred horse-power motors, of considerably more than a hundred miles an hour, and they possess the very great advantage of being able to slow down to less than forty miles an hour for landing. On an ordinary field a machine can be landed safely at forty

Continued on Page 19

# The "GEORGE" and "OSHAWA" METAL SHINGLES

## The Best Roofing in the World—and the Cheapest

THE best roofing advertisement in the world is a "Pedlarized" roof that has been in service for a decade or so. Such a roof has withstood years of rain, hundreds of thunder storms, hail storms, wind storms—all these, and perhaps the ravages of fire. And it is still good for years of perfect protection. When fire is raging, flying sparks which quickly ignite wood shingles, fall on the Pedlarized roof—and die out. The rain which rots wooden shingles, falls on the Pedlar metal roof—and flows off again. The hurricane which tears off wooden shingles and uproots composition roofing, leaves the Pedlarized roofing undisturbed.



Flange sealing top of side lock.  
Top weather-tight lock.  
Fluted for greatest rigidity and strength.  
Nailing Flange full length of shingle.  
Pedlar Perfect Gutter—side weather-tight lock.  
Only shingle punched for nails.  
Admittedly the hand-somest shingle made.  
Interlocking side device.  
Ample room here for expansion and contraction.  
Made of highest quality galvanized steel throughout.  
Cross emboss, making shingle perfectly rigid.  
Bottom lock, right across back of shingle completing perfect lock on all four sides.

The flash of lightning that strikes right through a wooden-shingled barn or home, "scatters" on a Pedlar roof and runs to earth—doing no damage whatever. It is easy to see why Pedlar roofs cost less per year than any other roofing in the world. For the sake of the protection, as well as for economical reasons, you should select Pedlar's "George" or "Oshawa" Shingles.

**FOR HOUSES**—The "Oshawa" Shingle, size 16 x 20 inches. 45 "Oshawa" Shingles cover as much roof as 1,000 wooden shingles.  
**FOR BARN AND STABLES**—The "George" Shingle, size 24 x 24 inches. 25 "George" Shingles cover the equivalent of 1000 wooden shingles.

Laid with hammer, nails and snips only—simplicity itself.

Take your measurements now. Fill in coupon and mail at once to

**The PEDLAR PEOPLE, Limited**  
80 LOMBARD STREET  
WINNIPEG

Head Office and Factory: OSHAWA, ONT.  
Established 1861

Complete information given upon request regarding Pedlar Sidings, Eaves Trough, Conductor Pipes, Concrete Reinforcing, Metal Ceilings and Walls and pressed steel of every description.

26-H

**SIGN HERE**  
Send me full Particulars:-  
Name.....  
.....  
.....

MARK SIZES IN SKETCH ABOVE

# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 14th, 1914

## THANKSGIVING DAY

There is much at this time for which the people of Canada can make sincere thanksgiving. While the fields of Europe have been stained with the blood of brave men and trampled by contending armies, we have been enabled to reap in peace a bountiful if not a record harvest. We can give thanks that while the homes and all the worldly goods of thousands of innocent people in Europe have been ruthlessly destroyed, and men, women and children have been put to the slaughter, we in Canada have been able to follow our ordinary vocations unmolested and unafraid. We can give thanks that while the commerce of other nations is at a standstill and starvation is threatening millions of people, Canada is able to send her ships across the oceans and is making gifts of food to those who are in need. We can give thanks, too, that the young men of Canada, without the compulsion of conscription, are doing their part nobly in offering their lives in defence of the Empire in this her hour of need.

## INFORMATION URGENTLY NEEDED

We have received several letters from farmers whose mortgages are falling due on November 1 and in each and every case the mortgage companies are demanding higher rates of interest for renewal, even tho the farms have been greatly improved upon and are, therefore, better security than when the mortgage was first placed. It looks as tho the mortgage companies are going to take advantage of this war to place a heavier burden upon the farmers of this country. This is a type of patriotism which the directors of these companies certainly are not preaching in their private capacities. We are anxious to hear from every farmer in the Prairie Provinces who is being treated in this manner by the loan companies. When sending us this information we should like our readers to give us:

1—The letter you have received from the mortgage company demanding a higher rate of interest. This will be returned promptly when we have finished with it.

2—The condition of your farm in regard to improvements when the present mortgage was first placed on it.

3—The present condition of your farm in regard to improvements. By comparison these two statements will show whether the security is more or less than when the mortgage was first placed.

4—The result of your crop for the past two years and your financial ability to take care of your family and purchase seed for next season.

5—How long have you been in this country and from what country did you come to Western Canada? If you have come from a foreign country, what induced you to come to Canada?

We shall not publish the name of any farmer, but if we receive this information from several hundred farmers we shall be able to present a case which will force public action to prevent the mortgage companies from driving the farmers of this country out of business. Please let us have this information immediately because the need is urgent.

## WHERE BOTH SIDES LOSE

If there is one thing that has been clearly demonstrated by the European war, it is the economic futility of conquest and the absolute impossibility of one civilized nation profiting by making war upon another. Whoever wins this war, both sides have already lost. As Norman Angell predicted in "The Great Illusion," the first result of the war

was to destroy credit, not only in the belligerent countries, but thruout the civilized world, and to bring to ruin thousands of hitherto prosperous commercial houses. It is also clear that economically the victors in this war will gain nothing by their conquest. Taking it for granted that Great Britain and her allies will emerge victorious from the struggle, it is obvious now, as Norman Angell insisted, that the British, French, Belgian, Russian and Servian people will be immensely poorer, not richer, as a result of the war. David Lloyd George, who should know something about such things, has said that Britain may win the war "with a silver bullet," by which he meant that Britain's wealth would enable her to continue the conflict until Germany was ruined and unable to finance her army. But if Germany is brought to utter ruin before she is defeated, and there is little doubt that such will be the case, Britain will be bringing her own best European customer to bankruptcy. In 1913, Great Britain exported to Germany goods of British production to the value of over \$200,000,000 and goods of foreign and colonial production to the value of another \$100,000,000. The only country to which Great Britain sent exports of greater value was India, whose 250,000,000 of people bought in that year \$350,000,000 worth of British made goods. This immense trade with Germany is, of course, entirely stopped during the war and the plight of the industries whose products were finding a market in that and other combatant countries can be readily understood. A brave effort is being made by British manufacturers to keep their factories going, but with markets closed, many of them will find it an impossible task. And when the war is over the situation will be very little better, for a nation that has been ruined and which has lost the flower of its manhood on the field of battle cannot possibly be a good customer, no matter how great its need of British products may be. On the other hand, if things were otherwise and Germany should be victorious, could Britain, a ruined, destroyed Britain, purchase \$400,000,000 worth of German merchandise as she did in 1913? The idea that a country can gain anything economically by the annexation of conquered territory was long ago exploded, the South African war being a notable example. Britain, in fact, has made it clear that she seeks no new territory as a result of the war, and if the map of Europe is redrawn, as it no doubt will be, that process will only be successful if it takes away from some of the powers, notably Germany and Russia, territory which has been won in previous wars and has been held only by force of arms and at the expense of ceaseless discontent.

## A KITCHENER OF AGRICULTURE

The Western platform apologist of our banking system, who believes in the divine rights of the banks and has been very prominent in the "mixed farming" campaign, has recently found a happy solution of the rural problems of the West. He says we need a "Kitchener of Agriculture." The idea of this orator, and, by the way, it is approved of by a great many armchair farmers, is that an agricultural expert with the ability of Lord Kitchener would soon reform our lazy farmers and would have them working with the precision and method of a military regiment, resulting in general rural prosperity. Being familiar with the history of Lord Kitchener's work, we believe that every farmer in the West would welcome the appointment of a "Kitchener of Agriculture." Judging by the records of Lord Kitchener, a "Kitchener of Agriculture" would be a man who knows agriculture

from the beginning to the end, knows the reforms that are needed and has the power and authority to bring them about. He would educate the farmers of this country to care for their land properly, to produce the most profitable crops, to reduce the cost of production to the lowest possible mark and to sell their products in the best markets of the world with the least possible expenditure. Lord Kitchener in the British army has cut out red tape and all kinds of ridiculous and unjust regulations which hampered the efficiency of his soldiers. A "Kitchener of Agriculture" would undoubtedly do the same for the agricultural industry. He would remodel the Canadian banking system from top to bottom and we would never again hear of farmers paying 10 and 12 per cent. on money they borrowed from the banks. He would break the grip of the mortgage and loan companies and give farmers cheap and satisfactory credit with which to carry on their business. He would abolish the protective tariff in order to reduce the farmer's cost of living and thereby reduce his cost of production. He would nationalize our railway system, cut out the waste and destruction and reduce freight rates to a minimum. He would abolish land speculation and give the vacant land to farmers for productive purposes. He would put a stop to the system of credit which forces farmers to throw their wheat upon the market immediately after harvest, by which means the prices are reduced to less than cost of production. Yes, by all means let us have a "Kitchener of Agriculture," and let us give him a free hand to place the agricultural industry of Canada upon a permanent and prosperous footing. We fear, however, that his life would not be a pleasant one. Before he had been engaged in his work for more than six months all the leading financiers, magnates, plutocrats and barons, who are now urging his appointment, would be gunning for his scalp, and the silver-tongued orator who has been sounding his praises would be referring to him in real naughty language.

## DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

The world will never know the full extent of the destruction of life and limb and property caused by the present war. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 have already been killed or wounded, and almost everyone agrees that the war is as yet only in its early stages. The damage to property is appalling. Think of Louvain, Namur, Dinant, Malines, Liege and Rheims. Cathedrals, universities, hospitals, libraries, houses, factories and schools have been destroyed by cannon and torch, sometimes in disregard of the recognized rules of "civilized warfare" and sometimes by strictly fair and proper means. The work of centuries, the stately buildings in which the people of Belgium and France have worshipped and learned generation after generation, have been reduced in a few days to piles of jumbled stones. As we write the ancient city of Antwerp is being bombarded and shells from airships and cannon are falling in its streets, wrecking its buildings and killing not only its military defenders, but peaceable men, women and children as well. German and Austrian cities which have been attacked by the Russian hosts are no doubt suffering in the same way, and if the allies carry out their purpose of marching on Berlin there is no doubt that their path will be marked by ruined cities and desolated homes. Crops trampled under foot by horses and men, forests destroyed by shell and fire, bridges wrecked by dynamite, whole districts flooded to hinder the march of enemy, beautiful countrysides scarred and pitted by shrapnel and made hideous by mangled corpses show

where the men of Europe have slain each other for the "glory" of their various countries. General Sherman spoke truly when he said: "War is Hell!"

### THE SCIENCE OF HOMEMAKING

Only yesterday the business of housekeeping was picked up out of the drudgeries of life and set four-square upon its feet as a science. That is to say that, while in thousands of households the work is still being done by untrained women, and often in a hap-hazard fashion, it is being more and more widely recognized as an occupation with the widest possibilities for the exercise of knowledge and system. The medical profession has helped to elevate domestic labor to a science by discovering that upon the proper balancing of foods in the bill of fare depends the health of the nation, and upon its health its achievements in commerce, arts and science, that in brief the gastric organs are the hub of the wheel. Obviously the housewife couldn't be expected to know by intuition the food combinations that make a perfectly balanced meal and accordingly schools have been started all over the country to train women in this phase of housework and in the knowledge of how best to cook foods in order to retain their nutritive qualities. The awakening of women's interest in civics and politics has given a new impetus to the systematizing of household tasks. To have leisure to engage in public activities women have had to set their houses in order, and learn how to economize time and labor. This also has been incorporated in the teaching of the schools of domestic science, together with training in beautifying the home. So, take it all in all, these schools bid fair to revolutionize housework, raising it to the level of a highly respected profession. There are numbers of them throughout the West, very excellent ones in the

Agricultural Colleges of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and equally promising, if younger, schools in connection with the Demonstration Farms of Alberta, where the farmers can send their daughters to be equipped with a practical and scientific knowledge of their life's work. This sort of training for young women offers one solution of the problem of how to induce the country girl to stay out of the offices and stores where she is not needed and remain on the farm where her services are required.

### REBUKED BY HIS FRIENDS

In the editorial columns of the Winnipeg Telegram of October 3, there is an interesting article dealing with J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, general manager of William Davies Packing Company; President National Trust Company; President Harris Abattoir Company; Director Bank of Commerce, and head of other large financial institutions. It is also commonly understood that Mr. Flavelle is chief proprietor of the Toronto News. In a speech before the Toronto Canadian Club recently Mr. Flavelle criticized the moratorium recently passed by the Manitoba Legislature, and in reply to this criticism the Winnipeg Telegram had this to say of him:

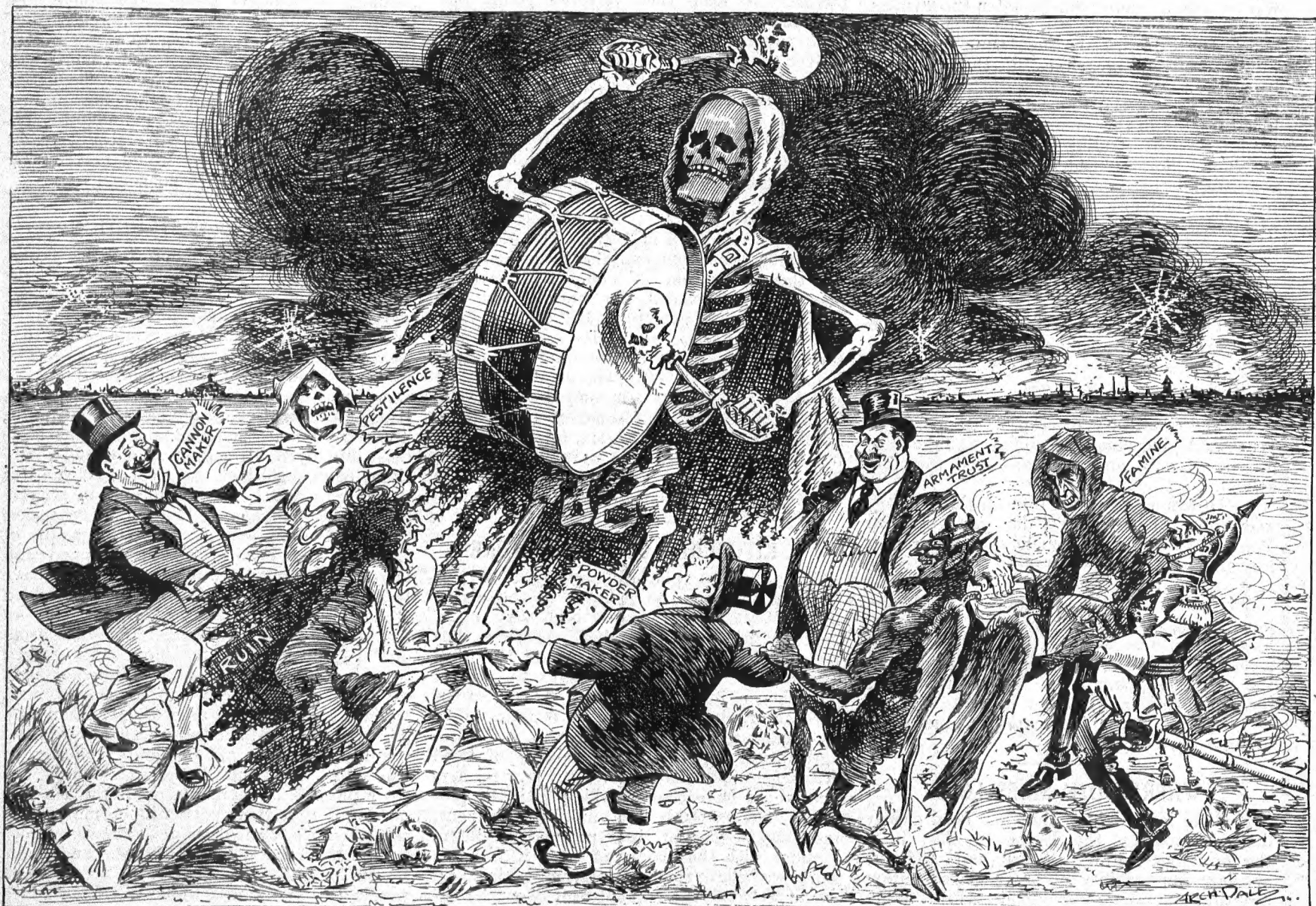
"And who is J. W. Flavelle that he should now pose as the champion of the farmer? He is one of Canada's monied men. He is president of one of Canada's biggest trust companies. He is president of one of the biggest monopolistic meat concerns in the Dominion, and president, besides, of a large abattoir concern in Toronto. More than any other one man in Canada, he fixes the prices at which the farmers of Canada shall dispose of their livestock and has for over a decade. Is he such a man as should set himself up as arbiter of the farmers' interests? Between his trust company and his meat packing concern he gets the farmer both going and coming. Small wonder, with gold dollars for eyeglasses, he is unable to get the viewpoint of the farmer, who, owing to unusual conditions, arising out of the

war, finds himself in need of temporary relief! It is not to be expected of a man whose meat packing business has taken profits from the farmer that enabled him to pay 500 per cent. in one year."

Mr. Flavelle was one of the prominent gentlemen who fought the Reciprocity Agreement which The Telegram very strongly supported, and it is on this account that it is doubly interesting to have this estimate of Mr. Flavelle's character from the editorial columns of the Winnipeg Telegram. We believe The Telegram is coming round to see things in a better light day by day.

We have a letter from a subscriber in Alberta stating that she purchased a 20 pound sack of sugar from her local merchant on August 28, and was charged for it \$1.75, or 8¾ cents per pound. The grocer explained to her that the 50 cents increase in price was due to the war. It would appear that this merchant simply took advantage of the war to increase the price of the sugar which he had on hand and which he had purchased before the war prices. We have heard of a number of cases where this has been done. Sugar would naturally increase in price after the increase in duty, but there is no excuse for merchants increasing the price on sugar that was purchased before the war. Such an action is merely turning a national calamity into personal gain and is certainly anything but patriotic.

The employees of the Grain Growers' Guide printing and publishing establishment have decided to contribute \$1,800 out of their wages to the Winnipeg Patriotic Fund during the coming year for the relief of distress in the City of Winnipeg. Every member of the staff has voluntarily contributed to this amount because they have felt that those who have employment and are in a position to earn their living should at this time help those whose means of livelihood have been cut off.



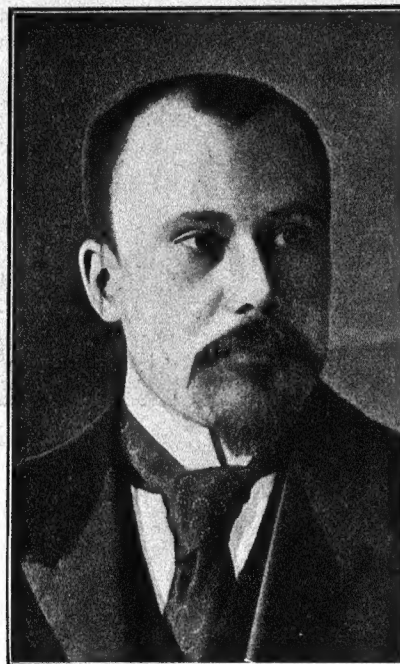
THE DANCE OF DEATH



**GEORGE V.**  
King of Great Britain and Ireland and of  
the Dominions beyond the Seas  
Emperor of India



**NICHOLAS II.**  
Emperor of all the Russians  
The Ruler of half Europe



**RAYMOND POINCARÉ**  
Elected President of the French Republic  
Formerly Premier of France



**WILHELM II.**  
Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia  
Commander-in-chief of German  
Army and Navy

## Why Europe is Fighting

It is probable that there will always be a difference of opinion as to the real underlying cause of the present great conflict of the nations of Europe. Some declare that the ambition and desire for conquest of the Kaiser Wilhelm was largely responsible for the war. Others are of opinion that the war was decided upon by Germany in the hope that successful conflict with a foreign foe would end internal discontent and strengthen the power of the ruling classes. Others again declare that war was the sooner-or-later-inevitable result of the piling up of armaments by all the great powers and the mutual distrust thereby engendered. From Germany different opinions are heard, and the war is declared to have been forced upon the fatherland by the desire of France for revenge, Russia's ambition for conquest and Britain's jealousy of Germany's commercial progress.

It may be that all of these things have had their part in plunging Europe into bloodshed. Certain it is that the comparatively insignificant incidents which immediately preceded the declaration of war were not the real cause.

### The Austro-Servian Dispute

The original dispute was one between Austria-Hungary and Servia. The latter country for some years has been the headquarters of various Pan-Servian societies carrying on agitations and in-

trigues against Austria-Hungary and on June 28 last the heir apparent to the Austrian throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his wife were assassinated by a band of Servian conspirators. Austria demanded the punishment of the assassins and the suppression of all societies engaged in propaganda against Austria-Hungary. The demands of Austria-Hungary were contained in a lengthy document threatening war if Servia did not give certain undertakings within forty-eight hours. Among the undertakings demanded were:

"4. To remove from the military service and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves to itself the right of communicating to the Royal Government.

"5. To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy."

### Efforts for Peace

On the brusque and peremptory nature of this communication becoming known, the other powers naturally became alarmed and efforts were made, notably by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, to secure an extension of the

time limit in order that the dispute might if possible be settled thru mediation. At the same time Servia appealed to Great Britain to induce Austria to moderate her demands, which were considered absolutely unacceptable. Russia lost no time in indicating that she would go to the assistance of Servia in case she were attacked, while Germany had previously been consulted by Austria-Hungary and had pledged her support to the dual monarchy. Great Britain, however, declined to concern herself with the merits of the dispute between Servia and Austria-Hungary and confined her efforts at this stage to an attempt to delay the commencement of hostilities and to arrange with the other powers to bring about the mediation of the dispute. Sir Edward Grey also advised Servia to make a conciliatory reply to Austria-Hungary and this advice was acted upon, tho Austria's demands were not conceded in their entirety.

### War Declared

Austria-Hungary apparently had not expected entire submission and refusing to accept the answer of Servia formally declared war on that country on July 28. Meanwhile Russia, Germany and France began to make preparations for war, France holding herself bound by treaty obligations to assist Russia. All the nations at this time professed a desire for peace, but with armies gathering on

the frontiers the diplomats failed to dispel the atmosphere of mutual distrust and August 1 found Russian troops invading Germany, while the Germans invaded first Luxemburg and then Belgium in the march towards Paris.

### Great Britain's Position

Until Belgium was invaded the course of Great Britain was not clear. France and Russia naturally were anxious to have the aid of Britain and especially of her navy, but Britain so far had no part in the quarrel and public opinion was strongly in favor of remaining at peace if such a course could be honorably followed. The British Government, however, had understandings, not amounting to obligations, with France, and since the French navy was in the Mediterranean as a result of those understandings, Sir Edward Grey announced that if the German navy attempted to attack the undefended shores of France Great Britain would do everything in her power to protect her neighbor. When it became known that Belgium, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by all the powers, including Germany, had been invaded by the Kaiser's hosts, Great Britain demanded their instant withdrawal. This demand Germany refused and on Tuesday, August 4, both countries declared war.

### Gallant Belgium

Belgium, offering the shortest and

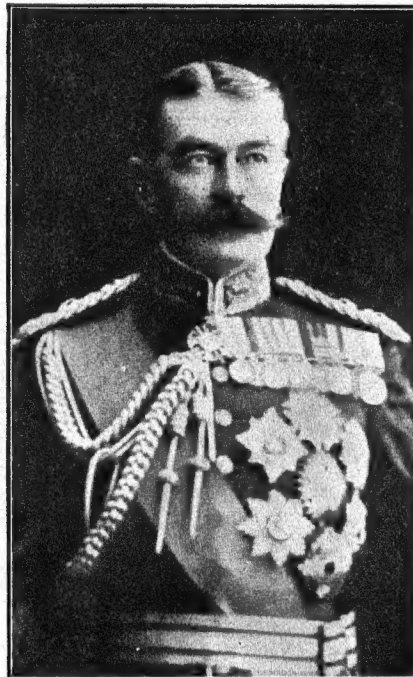
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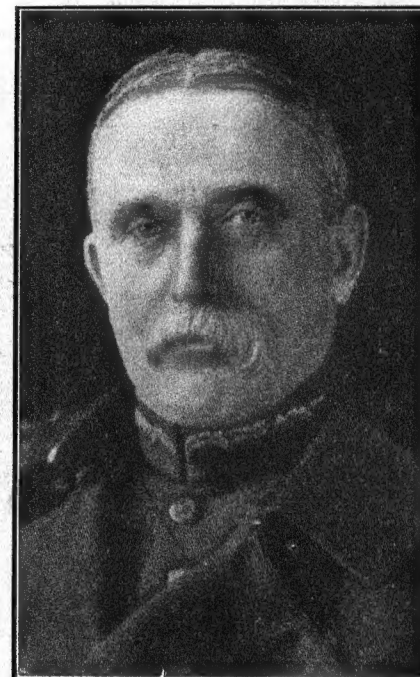
**Admiral SIR JOHN JELlicoe**  
In command of the British fleet in the  
North Sea



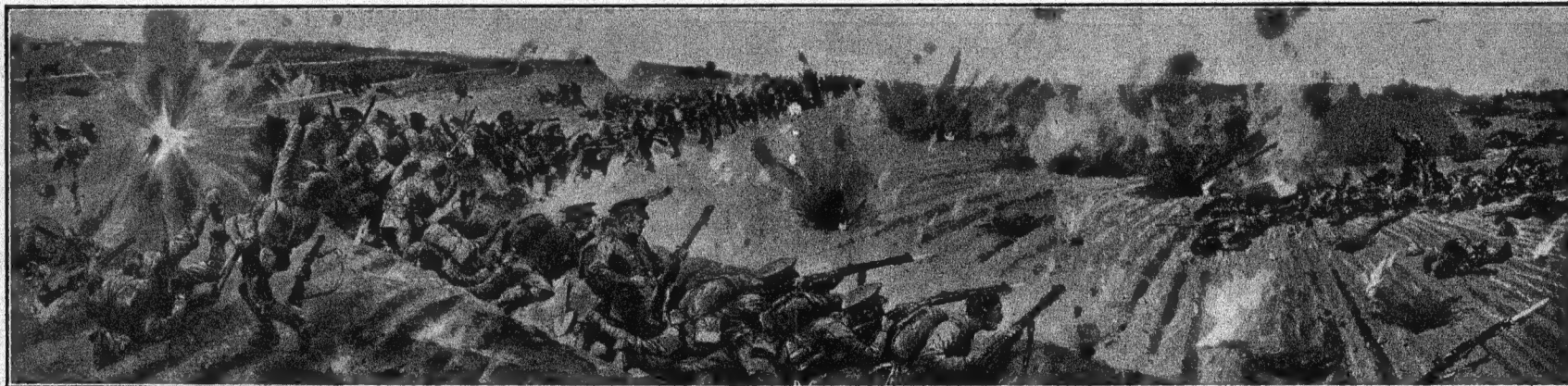
**The Right Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL**  
First Lord of the British Admiralty



**Field Marshall EARL KITCHENER**  
British Secretary of State for War



**Field Marshall SIR JOHN FRENCH**  
Commander-in-chief of the British  
Expeditionary Force



A CRITICAL MOMENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT MONS

Here is depicted the scene on the battlefield at Mons at the critical moment on Monday, August 24, during the opening battle on the frontier where first the Germans encountered the British army. Owing to the falling back of the French line further to the east, the British had hastily to change front under fire and withdraw. Until then, throughout the fierce fighting of the previous day and night, they had more than held their own, repelling, it is stated, six massed attacks with terrific losses to the enemy. Note the dark dense heaps of fallen Germans to the

right of the illustration; the masses of dead extend beyond the ridge to the right. To the left is seen the general wheel-back in progress, regiments retiring in unbroken order, flanked by other infantry firing from the shelter-trenches in the foreground. The British artillery (seen on the ridge to the left-centre) are covering the move. Two German aeroplanes are visible in the distance, hovering to direct the German guns by raising and lowering discs.—This picture was drawn by R. Caton Woodville from a sketch by Frederic Villiers and was first published in the Illustrated War News.

## War is Hell

A despatch to The Standard from Paris says:

A woman friend has just given me a letter received from her son, a soldier at the front. It speaks for itself. Part of it follows:

"Life will soon become unendurable here. We have been for eight days holding a village, where at least eight hundred shells fall every day. We are in the thick of the horrors of war. The enemy occupies the river ford and we have been told to dislodge him.

"Four days back we made a night sortie and I assisted at the most awful butchery you can conceive. We made a bayonet charge in pitch darkness, talking to keep in touch with one another. I had a narrow shave myself, for a German got my rifle away and fired at me point blank, but the bullet only went thru my knapsack.

### German Treachery

"We were regularly surprised one day, for the enemy played us a most scurvy trick by placing a lot of French prisoners in front of his men and forcing them at the sword's point to cry 'en avant.' We trustingly advanced accordingly right on to their trenches.

"I never saw anything like what followed. Our own artillery had to bombard the village, which was taken by the enemy. We had left our own wounded there.

"We take shifts day and night, without respite, in the trenches in front of our village. It rains without stopping, and never a ray of sun to warm our stiffened limbs. My feet are in the worst state, as I have not taken off my boots since we started.

"The whole country is covered with dead horses and is a veritable charnel house. We are all sure of winning, tho, and if the enemy violates all the

rules of war and commits atrocities it must be because he feels he has lost."

A vivid picture of a French infantry charge upon German trenches is drawn by the correspondent of the New York American in a despatch dated from

with corpses. Hundreds and hundreds of bodies lie on the ground as far as the eye can reach. Hundreds of them all fell in one direction, like grass cut by a scythe. Death has overtaken them in the furious rush of an assault. All



RATIONS FOR THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH: A VERY PORTABLE FIELD-KITCHEN WHICH COOKS AS IT GOES

The Russian army on duty in the field is accompanied by a very excellent service of field-kitchens, the invention of a Russian cavalry officer. Each kitchen, with its wheels, weighs about 350 lbs., and can be adapted to any sort of country. Theoretically it is drawn by one horse, but generally in practice requires two, and it can either be drawn, or, as is shown in the leading group in this illustration, transported without the wheels, between two pack-horses or mules. No special pack-saddle is necessary, and the food can be cooked on the march, ensuring a hot meal for the men at the end of the day. A somewhat similar contrivance is used in the British army described as a "galloping kitchen," invented by a non-commissioned officer of the "Buffs."

"behind the allies lines, France, Sept. 21. He says:

I climb from the hollow in which Barclay nestles and reach the edge of the plain, criss-crossed by German trenches. A terrible, yet sublime spectacle is presented. The vast plain is littered

lie with limbs extended and faces forward.

There is potent, moving significance in this position of the dead. It relates, reveals, describes.

### A Single Desire

It is here than an impetuous, un-

yielding, overwhelming assault has taken place. In the immobility of death there is irresistible eloquence. The bodies are all pointing toward the enemy, heads foremost. A single thought, a single desire, a single impulse united these men in the last moments of life. There is still an expression of violence and impetuous dash in this fallen throng. Taken singly, they are horrible. Taken altogether these bodies seem to have indescribable and fabulous life, and if at the sight of this slaughter one feels a wave of emotion, it is not caused by pity, but by enthusiasm.

I think of the Japanese legend of heroes, who never die; when their bodies fall into the multitude of their souls continues the assault. Something of such deaths, something invisible and prodigious, must have happened here. Possibly they were fresh troops. The uniforms seem to be new. Blue coats with the skirts turned back disclose the red of the traditional trousers which is seen afar by the enemy—the vivacious color and imprudent and gay hue.

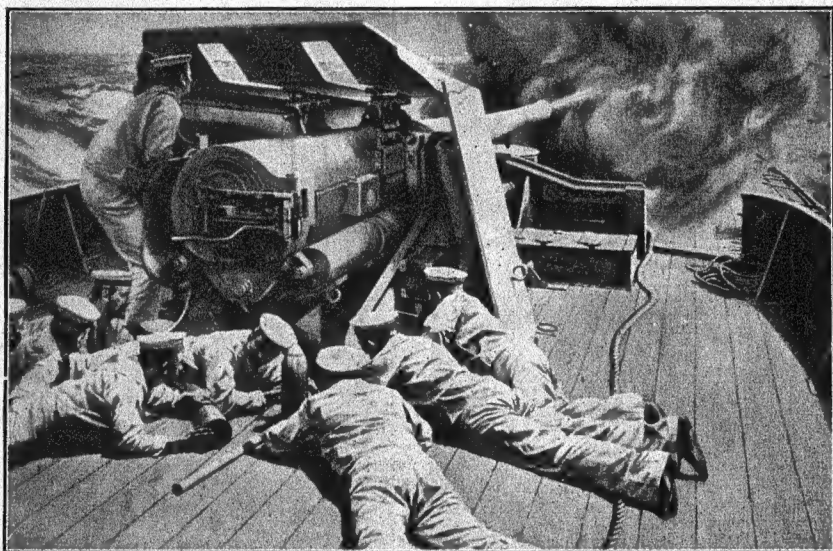
### Faces on the Ground

The national symbol of red must have formed a flaming, trembling line across the plain at the moment of assault. Nearly all the dead lie with their faces on or in the ground, having been hit in the head or breast. All have those strange, inhuman, grotesque, sinister attitudes to which they were condemned by death on the battlefield.

Some of the wounded had had time to settle themselves and quietly await the end. They appear to be sleeping.

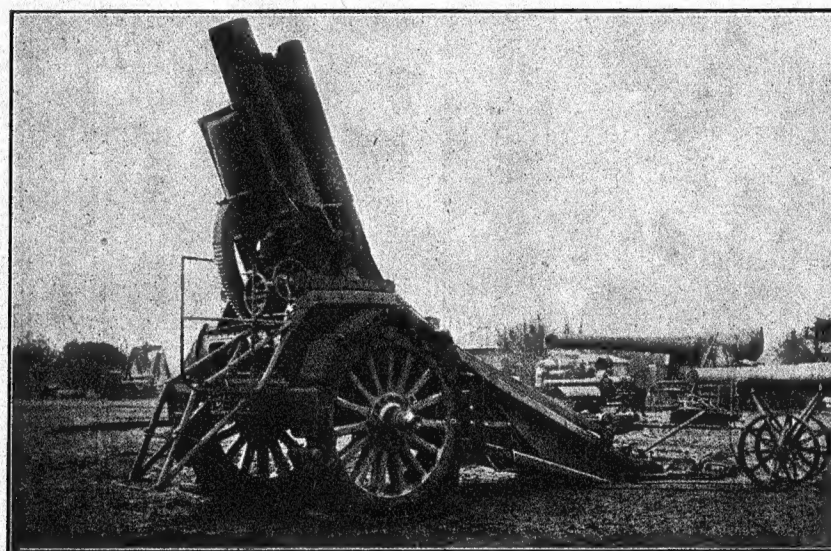
In front of, or under each corpse, is a rifle, which escaped from the grasp of the falling man, or was clutched in his hands when death came so suddenly as to make every muscle rigid.

The assault began at a distance of 700 and 800 yards from the first line of German trenches. It is possible to



NAVAL GUNNERS AT WORK

Here is a scene aboard the light cruiser "Highflyer," the British ship which sank the German commerce-destroyer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse." The "Highflyer" carries eleven 6-inch quick-firing guns, each of which can discharge twelve aimed shots a minute, using 100 lb. shells. It is vessels of this type which have cleared the North Atlantic of hostile ships and made commerce between Canada and Great Britain secure.

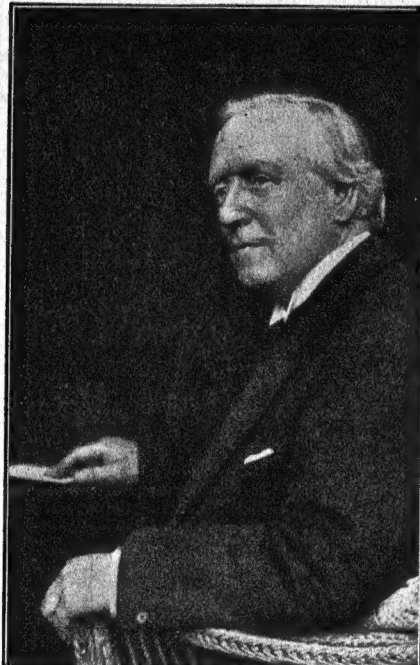


GERMAN SEIGE MORTARS IN FIRING POSITION

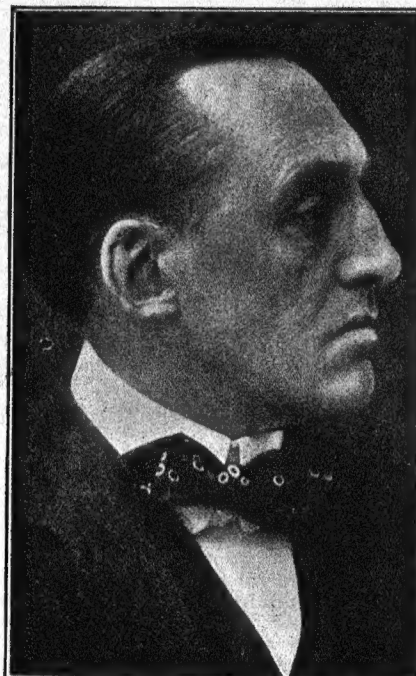
This illustration shows the most formidable weapon in use at the seat of war, the German 11-inch seige mortars which wrought such havoc on the steel and concrete forts at Leige and Namur. These guns can be fired from positions behind hills and invisible from their target and throw a bursting shell, weighing over 700 lbs., a distance of over seven miles. The guns weigh about 16 tons and are hauled by traction engines.



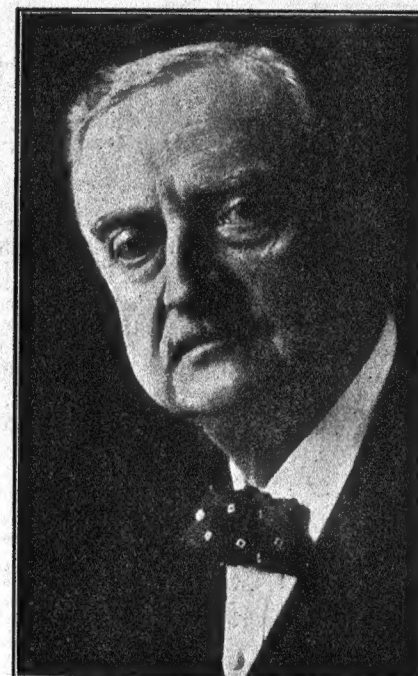
The Right Hon. SIR EDWARD GREY  
British Foreign Minister



The Right Hon. H. H. ASQUITH  
The British Premier



SIR EDWARD CARSON, M.P.  
Leader of Ulstermen



JOHN REDMOND, M.P.  
Irish Nationalist Leader

follow its courses and reconstruct it. Insensible to losses, yelling masses of Frenchmen advanced at the double under an infernal fire.

#### Enemy Were Routed

German shrapnel had kindled piles of straw, the remains of which were still smoking, but the German artillery fire must have been reduced to silence almost immediately. At 500 yards from the trenches there are no more corpses. The enemy had fled.

One crosses this empty space and meets the dead again, but here they are all Germans. Along the edges of Chambray road, the whole episode of a hand to hand struggle is narrated by corpses. An isolated group of Germans had made a rampart on the roadside and remained there firing. They could not retire and held out as long as they could. The last of the dead Frenchmen

Continued on Page 18

Canada, free to take her own course, unhesitatingly and unreservedly placed all her resources at the disposal of Great Britain as soon as war was declared. Before the formal declaration in fact the Ottawa government cabled offers of assistance in the event of hostilities and this offer was gladly accepted. Beside sending 33,000 men, with at least 22,000 more to follow, Canada is making valuable gifts to Great Britain of food, coal and horses. There was nothing, English newspapers declare, that thrilled the British people more than the news that was sent them at a time when famine was feared, that Canada was sending a gift of a million sacks of flour. The example of the Federal Government was followed by the Prov-

inces, and within a few days gifts were announced as follows:

Canadian Government: 98,000,000 lbs. of flour.

Alberta: 500,000 bushels of oats.

Nova Scotia: 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Quebec: 4,000,000 lbs. of cheese.

Ontario: 250,000 bags of flour.

Prince Edward Island: 100,000 bushels of oats.

Saskatchewan: 1,500 horses.

New Brunswick: 100,000 bushels of potatoes.

Manitoba: 50,000 bags of flour of 98 lbs. each.

British Columbia: 25,000 cases of canned salmon.

#### 50,000 Soldiers

Canada will maintain an army of

practically 50,000 men at the front. This was the announcement made by Sir Robert Borden on October 6, and arrangements are already under way to mobilize the second expeditionary force of 22,000 men. The first expeditionary force of 33,000 is already in England, and of these there will be sent to the front 28,000, retaining in training in England 5,000 to reinforce this first army.

This is the greatest expeditionary force ever sent across the Atlantic. The following is the statement given out by the prime minister:

#### 33,000 Men on Way

"According to reports of the chief embarkation officer, the total force embarked at Quebec amounted to nearly 33,000 men, besides 7,000 horses and a proper complement of guns and vehicles, with full equipment of men and horses.

Continued on Page 22

## What Canada is Doing



#### COLD STEEL AND WATER FOR GERMANS INVADING FRANCE

While the British troops were driving back the German right wing there was much fighting in the forests between Compiègne and Chantilly. One of the fiercest hand-to-hand encounters took place at the ancient artificial fish-ponds near Ermenonville, in ordinary times one of the most secluded and peaceful spots that could be imagined. The ponds, which are inhabited by venerable carp, and only rarely fished by privileged anglers, lie enclosed by groves of tall trees, with a few yards of greensward between the latter and the margin of the water. During the

battle a Highland regiment, driving the enemy back thru the woods, hurled a number of them straight into the fishponds. The Highlanders followed them into the water, and there was fierce hand-to-hand work with bayonet and rifle. Numbers of the enemy were bayoneted, while others were shot down or drowned in the water, which, it is said, was soon teeming with corpses. The woods and ponds of Ermenonville have historic associations with the last days of Rousseau.—Drawn by A. C. Michael for the Illustrated London News.

# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## WOMAN SENSE IN BUILDING

Some time ago your editor was thrown into the company of one of those charming young women, who give a reverential attention to any words that fall from masculine lips, whether of wisdom or stupidity.

Well, this young lady was dilating upon the absolute futility of women trying to be builders or architects, stating that she had it upon the unprejudiced word of one of her male relatives, himself an architect, that they were failures in his branch of work. His statement had been confirmed by several of his friends, also architects, and also, of course, unprejudiced observers.

In view of this enlightenment, from such authoritative sources, it was rather interesting, when taken out by one lady writer the other evening to view her new suite, to hear its virtues—and they were many—attributed to the fact that the owner of the block had an invalid wife with whom he talked over the plans and to whom he gave the credit for the unusual attractiveness of his suites. In this season of vacant apartments all his block was let.

It was a little gem of a suite, with a wide bow window in the living-room, which was a beautifully proportioned room with just one door. Unless you have been in a suite where the sitting-room was made the passage-way for the whole apartment you will not appreciate the advantage of this. It had also a bedroom with a place for the bed, a kitchen, neither cramped nor wasteful of space, and a linen closet.

Two days later I was lured into another apartment block overlooking a pretty little park and what do you suppose I found? That not one of the living-rooms had a view of the park. They were placed at the side facing the adjoining buildings and a miserable little bedroom was placed in front. Until that minute I thought I had plumbed the very deepest depths of stupidity in building. Now I give it up. What a shame that the beautiful room with the wide bow window could not have looked out on that inviting stretch of green lawn and autumn dressed trees.

Comparing the two apartments, it occurred to me that, after all, the lady may have been misinformed and that perhaps women might engage in home planning with profit to themselves and the community.

Certainly if anyone should know what makes a house convenient or inconvenient it is a woman, and she should be better qualified than anyone else to judge of the qualities that make a place a home or just an abiding place.

So don't let us be too easily discouraged in this field of usefulness because of the broad masculine statement that the Lord didn't equip us for the job. They may just have made another mistake in reading the Heavenly intention concerning women.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## FARMER AND RANCHER

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your page has been of much interest to me, living so far from town. I cannot help but feel an interest in the women of the West, as I am one of them and know of the trials a Western woman has.

Like "Australian," I have come to know the depths to which some of these natives of Canada are capable of stooping. A personal devil is the only explanation I can find to fit the case, and it is no honor to a country like Canada to allow such things to go on. I live next door to a big ranch where all the degrading things that man can do are done. When I am going about my own business the men of the ranch hoot and yell at me. I pay no attention, but it is annoying, to say the least.

Our stock disappear over night and no trace of them is ever found, if they are not branded. I think that the law is to blame. All this summer my little boys and girls have had to put up thru the horse-breeding season with sights that ought to shame the men into decency, especially those who have women and children of their own. Why doesn't the legislature of Alberta get a law passed

to compel men keeping male horses for breeding purposes to put up a breeding yard?

These are only a few of the disgusting things done in the West to make life interesting to the poor farmers' wives. Should the immigration officer who advertises Canada at 100 per cent. good tell women of other countries of these things, they would not be prone to leave a decent locality to move into a neighborhood where it is a constant one-sided fight between farmer and rancher, with the laws made years ago when there was no farmer and the rancher had it all his own way.

While going over land thru the country lately I heard tales of this same trouble all the distance from Empress to Cypress Hills. I also saw fences, where the homesteaders were away, cut, and cattle ranging at will, gates with padlocks on, other gates lying on the ground. I believe if the women of Alberta had the vote the provincial members from these districts would use their influence to better the lives of the farmers' wives in the West, and if these members would undertake a reform of this kind they might make a name for themselves, were they brave enough to face the battle. There is a heap of truth in "Australian's" letter and the sooner the province is cleaned up the better.

Thanking you for an interesting page in The Guide, I am

AUSTRALIAN MOLLY.

## INCREASED COST OF FOOD STUFFS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read in your issue of September 23, in the Country Homemakers, an article "Preserving without Sugar." I am afraid that farmers' wives will have to do something of the kind, because if the price of sugar goes up at the rate it is doing since the war started, we will have to do without it. I see you state that sugar has gone down on the New York market, but in our local store it has gone up another 10 cents on the 20 lb. bag, making it now \$1.75 per bag, or 50 cents of a rise since war was declared.

I saw in the paper where Premier Borden stated that if the price of food stuffs was going to be raised to famine prices the government would take steps to regulate the same. When the price of sugar in the Old Country increased from 5 cents per lb. to 16 cents per lb., the

government issued a warning and the next day sugar dropped to normal. It is going to be very hard on thousands of farmers who have no crop this fall to pay such exorbitant prices. I am writing the premier to take action and am hoping every farmer's wife will do the same.

MRS. J. STEWART.

## WHERE TO APPLY FOR HELP

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you kindly tell me thru the pages of your paper what address I should write to when applying for clothes, as I noticed in the last number that the government had taken this matter up.

I have three children, two girls, age seven and nine, and a boy, age two and a half years. Should I mention just what I need or first apply for clothes? I would be glad to get anything at all. I can make over grown-ups garments for the children, so anything will be useful. Kindly let me know about this and oblige.

NEEDFUL.

I thought I made it very clear that those having clothes to give away, or who are in need of help, should communicate with "The Immigration Agent" at the nearest of the following points: Lethbridge, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Saskatoon or Regina.

F.M.B.

## SUIT TO DISPOSE OF

Dear Miss Beynon:—A few lines to see if there is any reader that wishes to buy a tailor-made suit cheap.

The suit is a dark brownish mixture, diagonal stripe serge, size 36 bust. It is in very good shape and a late style.

My object in selling the suit is that we are planning on a trip this winter and I do not need it. I also have some white waists I would sell reasonably, size 36. Anyone wishing same will please send a note in a plain stamped envelope to Miss Beynon, who will address it to me.

Would be glad to hear as soon as possible.

Yours truly,  
SUNFLOWER NO. 2.

## APPETIZING SOUPS

**Cream of Potato Soup**—Pare three good sized potatoes, cover them with boiling water, boil five minutes, drain

and throw away the water. Cover them again with one pint of freshly boiled water, add a slice of onion, a half-cupful of chopped celery, or a half teaspoonful of celery seed, a bay leaf, and a half saltspoonful of black pepper; cover and cook until the potatoes are tender, then press the whole thru a colander. Put one quart of milk into a double boiler, add two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour rubbed together; when smooth and creamy add the potato, stir for at least five minutes, press thru a fine sieve, reheat and serve. This is one of the most nutritious and palatable of cream soups. Sweet potato, pumpkin and Hubbard squash may be substituted for white potato in this soup.

**Bisque of Turnip**—Put one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion into a saucepan; toss and cook until the onion is slightly yellow, then add one small carrot, chopped fine, and two cupfuls of grated white or yellow turnip; cover the saucepan, and cook on the back of the stove for twenty minutes. Put a quart of milk into a double boiler, add two level tablespoonfuls of flour moistened in a little cold milk, and cook five minutes; add the turnip, a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, a dash of tabasco and a level teaspoonful of salt; cook ten minutes, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, strain thru a fine sieve, and serve with farina blocks.

**Soup Crecy**—Scrape and grate three good sized carrots, add one pint of hot water, a slice of onion, a bay leaf, and two whole cloves; cover, and cook slowly for one hour. Rub together two level tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter; add to the carrot mixture, stir until smooth; add one quart of hot milk, and strain thru a sieve. Season with a level teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Salsify, white or yellow turnips, and parsnip cream soups may be made after this recipe. If you have had stewed or boiled cabbage or cauliflower for today's dinner, save the water in which they were boiled and use it for soup Crecy for tomorrow; it gives a better flavor than plain water.

## A TEXAS MOTHERS' CLUB

By Myrtle M. Powell

The Central School Mothers' Club, of Plainview, Texas, is a wide-awake enthusiastic organization composed of sixty mothers and teachers. They hold monthly meetings at the high-school building at which time a literary and musical program is carried out and a business session is devoted to the discussion of matters of consequence to the interests of the schools.

During the past year they have placed new books in the school library, paid expenses to send a delegate to the State Mothers' Congress, at Dallas, Texas, helped pay for drinking fountains at one of the ward school buildings, and contributed toward the support of the local public library.

At the last meeting of the club for the present school year there were two-minute talks by the members on "What I Would Like to Have Our Club do Next Year." Some of the things mentioned were to add more books to the school library; to place good pictures on the schoolroom walls; to offer a prize to the pupil making the best record in spelling; to equip the school yard with modern playground apparatus; and to procure a piano for the school, which would also make possible the organization of a glee club.

## ILLUSTRATED SUFFRAGE LECTURE

Those in the towns and country districts who are interested in furthering the cause of woman suffrage, will perhaps be interested in an illustrated lecture on the subject which is being given by Miss Lynne Flett. The slides are very beautiful and instructive and Miss Flett is a speaker of marked ability. Should any of our readers wish to communicate with her, her address is 14 Tremont Block, 695 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg.

## The Courtship



John Tightwad, bachelor, in the Pleasant Valley district, Saskatchewan, suddenly bethought him of the joys of a home and the comfort of woman-cooked meals, whereupon he packed his telescope and went East for the winter. He had definite designs upon the liberty of one Jennie Armstrong, and finding her the same jolly capable Jennie she used to be, he enlarged to her upon the great future of the West and finally put the proposition of taking up residence there boldly before her. Jennie consented and they were married. In the process John promised to endow her with all his worldly goods. The fact that they consisted of one homestead, a little cold, leaky-roofed shack, a yoke of oxen, and some machinery with chattel mortgages against it, did not dim the splendor of the promise in Jennie's eyes. She set out for her new home with a heart beating high with hope.

The second installment of the story of John and Jenny Tightwad will appear in next issue of The Guide

## ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

World's Best Collection of Views.  
Interesting, Instructive and  
Illuminating

Am making a tour through Western  
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Bookings Rapidly Filling Up

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And to our Friends generally  
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To any address, free of charge.  
The Catalogue is profusely and  
handsomely illustrated, and con-  
tains fully detailed descriptions of  
all Garments and Fur Pieces with  
Prices, etc., together with complete  
instructions how to purchase by  
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## SEED GRAIN WANTED

Any farmer who has seed grain,  
wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy  
or any other kind of good seed  
grain for sale, should send a post  
card at once for a copy of our  
pamphlet: "How Farmers Can  
Make Money." It will assist them  
to dispose of their seed grain at  
a good price more quickly than  
in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
Winnipeg, Man.

## WEEDING OUT THE FLOCK

It has become a custom of late years amongst poultry-breeders to discard all fowls in their poultry-yard which reach the age of two years. This weeding-out process takes place according to the time the pullets are able to take the place of two-year-old hens. If the egg basket is to be increased, all birds in their third year must be dispensed with, excepting such hens as have shown special merit as layers, and these are only needed for reproduction. None but promising pullets should be kept—that is, birds which from their sprightly appearance, build and comb, give promise to be good layers. Then, for show purposes, the selected birds, must have white skins, and carry plenty of breast meat, with the least amount of offal and bone. Much might be said against discarding as useless the two-year-old hens; their eggs are larger and heavier, the chickens strong and healthy, and are raised at a minimum of cost and labor. Altho the cost of feeding an increased stock may have to be considered, and the vigor of the chickens raised. Besides, a hen that averages 150 eggs the first year, and 100 the second, in addition to raising two or three broods of chickens, may well be said to have earned her own worth, and been a lucrative source of income to her owner. As it is, however, under ordinary conditions, adult birds do not require so much food as younger growing stock, and if given their liberty will forage for their own keep, and for their offspring.

### Only the Best Strains

On many farms where from 50 to 100 birds are kept all the year round for various purposes, they receive no more attention than one ration of grain in the morning and are left to find their own living for the rest of the day. Under such haphazard conditions disease is unknown in the farmer's poultry yard, nor do losses often occur, except by sudden and violent depredations of rats or cats. Therefore, it may be held with justice that if only the best strains are kept in any poultry yard, these hens may be kept, even to the third year, and if mated with vigorous, young, pure-bred cockerels, results will be equally satisfactory. Exhibition birds noted for show or utility purposes are not infrequently known to breed true up till the fourth year, and their stock show strength, vigor, and immunity from disease. But this applies only to stock carefully selected from the best strains of breeds noted for their laying qualities or table properties, and kept for stock-raising either as pure-breeds or profitable first crosses. Then again, a good deal rests on results when the birds are "acclimatized." Birds raised on the same premises for several years become, as it were, accustomed to their surroundings, which vary considerably in soil and temperature, according to climate and district. The introduction of new blood in such cases has been found to strengthen good and vigorous qualities already gained. How interesting and advantageous it would be if a breeder of poultry should know right off what fowls are best suited to his own particular district and clime, in regard to their laying and other properties!

Adaption to surroundings goes a long way in poultry-rearing (says a writer in the "Scottish Farmer"), and it would save no end of time, labor and even expense to their owners, in their choice of breeds, were the breeds best adapted to certain known surroundings so far reliably ascertained and fixed. The various properties of certain breeds of fowls necessarily differ under certain conditions, and from unacquaintance with these cases the disappointment that too often accrues to the owner in discovering his mistake in the choice of breed he has made. The road to successful poultry farming is not reached by leaps and bounds, but by patient observation, and practice, and by following Nature's lines as closely as possible, by skill, knowledge, wisdom, and patience, the art is brought to perfection.

From these remarks, one can gather how important the two-year-old fowl may be, and after she has won honors in supplying the table with eggs and chickens beyond the two year limit, she may be made profitable when fattened for the home larder or the wholesale poulterer.

### Buy Good Cockerels

Something must be said in regard to  
Continued on Page 14

## Why Not Make Your Own Will?

Few people realize the importance of making a will. Neglect of this important duty often causes the keenest suffering to loved ones who should have been protected. Make your own will. Make it once, in the privacy of your own home. Use a Bax Legal Will Form. The Bax is the only Form that has stood the tests of probate courts for years. Thousands in use. There are imitations, but only one genuine original Bax Will Form, with exclusive copyrighted features not found in any other form. Very simple and easy to fill in—no need for legal advice. Also specimen will already filled out and full instructions go with every Bax for your guidance. Get one today. Sold by The T. Eaton Co., Limited, 35c., or by mail 3 for \$1.00, from BAX WILL FORM CO., Room 167, 280 College Street, Toronto.

It Can Be  
Done in  
Your Home  
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## Xmas Presentation Apples For The Old Country



We will deliver to any part of Ireland, Wales, Scotland or England, a box of FANCY EXPORT

APPLES for \$3.25. Orders must be received by us not later than October 28th, and accompanied by Express Money Orders or marked check. WRITE THE ADDRESS PLAINLY so as to avoid mistakes.

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## MEN WANTED TO LEARN A TRADE AT HEMPHILL'S

"America's Leading Trade Schools"

**LEARN**  
The Barber Trade, only two months required to learn, tools free. Hundreds of our past graduates are now holding first-class positions or operating businesses of their own. We have a large list of good locations and can assist you in starting in business for yourself. Tremendous demand for Barbers.

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The Automobile, Gas Tractor trade. Only few weeks required to learn. Our students are taught thoroughly to operate and repair Automobiles, Auto-Trucks, Gas Tractors, Marine and Stationary Engines. We prepare and assist you in securing positions as Repairman, Chauffeur, Gas Tractor Engineer, Salesman and Demonstrator.

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Ten Branch Schools WINNIPEG, MAN. School from Coast to Coast

Save This Coupon—It is Worth \$5.00

Any student presenting this coupon will be allowed his railway fare to the amount of \$5.00 in tuition at the Success College  
F. G. GARBUTT, President D. F. FERGUSON, Principal

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If planted NOW will BLOOM  
AT CHRISTMAS and during  
winter when flowers are scarce.  
Our stocks, which are specially  
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Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Liliums,  
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# COAL

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



TRADE MARK

### CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

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### WHOLESALE MINE PRICES

through the Central. We can supply many different kinds of Coal, but for ranges, heaters and soft coal furnaces we highly recommend



Alberta Block Coal, mined at Drumheller, Alta., equal to any Western Coal. Price at Mines:

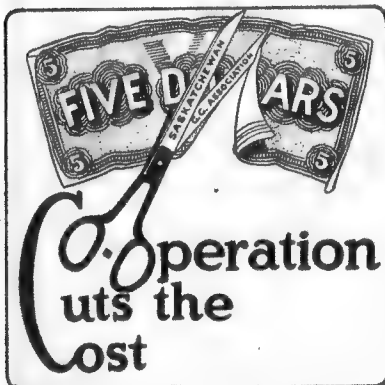
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Nut Size (½ in. to 4 ins.) special price \$2.65 per ton

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Write for Prices f.o.b. your Station to

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CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

### A REPUDIATION

The press of Canada has very generally quoted from a remarkable letter, said to have been sent to the Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of Trade and Commerce, and signed by Fred W. Green, formerly secretary of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This letter has been given the appearance of having been authorized by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Perhaps Mr. Green himself will hasten to inform the press that he was in no sense representing the Association in this correspondence. The executive board in session here felt called upon publicly to repudiate all responsibility for the said letter or for the proposals set forth therein. The following resolution was passed unanimously and forwarded to the Hon. George E. Foster by lettergram on Thursday, October 8.

"Resolved that secretary wire Hon. G. E. Foster stating that letter signed Fred W. Green, honorary secretary, as per press report was not authorized by this Association and that the question has never come up before the Association or this board. Please communicate all papers. Signed on behalf of Executive Board,

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Sec'y."

### CATTLE WANTED

Dear Sir:—I have had several inquiries about cattle in the C. W. of Saskatchewan. Please give me all the information you have as I think I can place three or four carloads here.

W. B. MORTON.

Elfron, Sask., Sept. 24, 1914.

Dear Sir:—Will you please send me the names and addresses of local G.G.A. secretaries along the C.N.R. line (Saskatoon to Calgary) from Netherhill to Alsask where they are dried out. A number of us here are in a position to feed a limited number of cattle this winter, probably 400 to 500 head, also can buy a few head. From this district, Netherhill to Alsask, cattle could be driven across country, saving shipping expenses.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am,  
Yours respectfully,  
CHAS. VAN VELGER,  
Pres., Bloomington Valley U.F.A.  
Edgerton, Alta., Sept. 22, 1914.

### BELLMUIR BUSY

Dear Sir:—As our last two meetings have been interfered with by threshing and unfavorable weather we have not been able to collect all our membership fees, but hope to be able to forward them next week. In the meantime would you please forward me a dozen copies of your co-operative wholesale price list for distribution at our meeting next Thursday and the information asked for on the enclosed card, also a dozen or so of membership tickets.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, I remain,  
Yours truly,  
W. A. HERBERTSON,  
Sec., Bellmuir G.G.A.  
Woodrow, Sask., Sept. 18, 1914.

### FOR CHEAPER FOOD

His Worship Mayor Harrison, Saskatoon.

Dear Mr. Mayor:—In view of the recent rising war prices of food necessities, and the possibility of still higher prices, with the coming of winter, I beg to submit the following proposition concerning the sale and delivery of whole wheat flour for the benefit of whom it may concern in the city of Saskatoon:—

1. The retail price of flour is quoted today at \$8.65 per sack of 98 lbs. Oatmeal is quoted at 85 cents per 20 lb. sack, or \$4.20 per 100 lb. sack.  
2. Whole wheat flour could possibly be delivered in Saskatoon for \$2.50 per 100 lbs., which could largely take the place of straight flour and oatmeal, and in consideration of the following conditions:—

(a) Many farmers within the Saskatoon trading area will not be able to ship a carload of wheat, and consequently must suffer a discount of about 10 cents per bushel as a difference between the "track" and "street" prices.

(b) Many of these farmers would only be too glad to haul their wheat to the nearest local chopping mill, where it could be ground under reasonably wholesome conditions, and sell same on a delivered basis in Saskatoon, that would net them the Winnipeg carload price and at the same time benefit the consumers of Saskatoon with a wholesome food product at a substantial saving of at least \$1 per bag of flour, which would mean more money available for clothing and household expenses.

(c) The cost basis of the above product is about as follows:—

Wheat, per 100 lbs. ....	\$2.00
Grinding (double) .....	.15
Sacks (second-hand flour bags) .....	.05
Freight (50 mile radius) .....	.15
Selling charges .....	.15
	\$2.50

3. As far as the writer is concerned, I can assure you of the co-operation of a number of members of the Warman Grain Growers' Association, as well as of the business men of the district, who would be willing to act as a committee to ensure the proper carrying out of the proposition from the producers' end.

4. The Warman Grain Growers' Association Women's Auxiliaries would also be glad to co-operate with the women's clubs of the city in the event of bags of less than 100 lb. capacity being required by consumers.

5. The matter of selling facilities in the city could be decided by the constituted authorities in arranging for the sale to be handled by the market master or thru the leading stores of Saskatoon. (See item under Selling Charges).

### SOMETHING DOING HERE

Just a few lines to let you know we struck the match at Ettington, and it blazed gloriously. I put up a notice for a meeting on the 19th inst., but we were busy threshing until late and it was a wet night, so I made it known we would hold a meeting on the 26th. I wrote you to that effect and to ask if you could get some one experienced along the line of organizing to help us get started. Just before I posted the letter I saw our lumber man and asked him if it would be all right to get the rooms over the office for that night as he had promised me before and he said "No, I understand you fellows are getting together to get a carload of flour and lumber and I am here to protect the town and am going to do it." I thanked him and told him we were here to protect ourselves and we were going to do it. They were on to us and that made me more determined than ever not to be beaten. I spoke to a farmer to the west of the town—Charles Rohrbacher, our present secretary—to see if we could meet at his house and we had a better place and out of the way. Fourteen attended the first meeting and ten joined. We are having a meeting at the same place at 7.30, October 3.

Can we get a mixed car of flour, sugar, etc.? What would the freight be less carload lot? It would be pretty hard for us to order a full car of flour first time. What is the main work of the directors? Is it necessary to have a chairman so long as the president presides? I would like to have a constitution for myself just to keep posted. Some of us would like very much to get some of those beautiful apples, but I suppose it is too late this season.

Yours in the fight,  
W. W. WOOD,  
Sec. Ettington Ass'n.

### COTEAU ORGANIZED

A meeting of local farmers was held yesterday and it was decided to organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association to be named the Coteau Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, D. Little; Vice-President, Walter Baillie; Secretary, G. S. Stephenson; Directors: Messrs. Coventry, Thos. Cloan, T. Lucas, J. Grierson, G. E. Davenport and L. E. Long.

The meetings will be held at D. W. Law's house. Fees were collected from thirty members and I enclose the sum

of \$15 for the Central Association, being half the sum collected.  
G. S. STEPHENSON,  
Sec. Coteau Association.

### DARMODY ORGANIZED

After holding several meetings we, of the Darmody district, have at last been successful in organizing. The following members were elected to office: President, Clarence Wellman; Vice-President, H. Moore; Directors: F. Beck, A. McCulloch, J. Aitken, R. Wilkins, A. Moses; Secretary, Charles E. Wilkins.

Would you please send us your grocery catalog, also prices on coal in carload lots laid down at Darmody. People seem to favor Galt coal here, but of course would like to have a selection to choose from.

Our membership amounts to fourteen paid up members and some wish to be transferred from Thunder Creek local. Enclosed find \$7.00 fees. We would like to have some membership buttons and tickets.

CHAS. E. WILKINS,  
Sec. Darmody Ass'n.

### BUSINESSLIKE

Enclosed find money order \$50.00, being cash deposit on a carload of coal for the Main Centre Grain Growers' Association. Kindly send us Taber coal (Lethbridge) at \$5.65 f.o.b. Herbert station.

JACOB A. SCHELLENBERG,  
Sec. Main Centre Ass'n.

# NOTICE

In pursuance to a resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, at their meeting held in the board room of the Company, at Winnipeg, August 14, 1914:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Industrial Bureau (Cor. Main and Water Streets), in the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, on Wednesday, November 4, 1914, at the hour of 10 a.m. (In the same building as the annual meeting was held last year.)

AND TAKE NOTICE that at said meeting resolutions will be introduced to ratify by-laws of directors to amend Act of Incorporation of the Company in the following respects:

(a) To permit the Company to lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons.

(b) To permit the Company to form co-operative branches and societies to carry on business upon co-operative principles in association with or independently of the Company with power to the Company to assist said branches and societies by financial aid and other means, and empowering the Company to carry on general trading and co-operative business upon the co-operative principle by and through said branches and societies, and with power to said societies to hold and this Company to issue shares of this Company to any amount to said societies.

(c) To raise money and to secure any existing indebtedness of the Company by mortgage or other charge upon the real estate of the Company.

WM. MOFFAT,  
Sept. 29th, 1914. Secretary.

## Cold Storage Accommodation

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for Egg Storage.

The Merchants Cold Storage Co. Ltd.  
CALGARY " ALBERTA

# OATS

We want all the good Oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer  
President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary  
Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,  
Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,  
Penhold; Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer;  
Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.  
Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary  
Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

### UNIONS SUSPENDED

Section 16 (a) of the constitution reads as follows: "A union six months in arrears for dues to the Central Office shall stand suspended without action of that office, and the name of the union published in the official organ of the Association. Such union may be re-instated on receipt of the proper dues, together with a satisfactory statement, properly signed by the president and secretary of such union."

Under the above section the following extensive list of unions from which no dues have been received this year is suspended:

No. 4, Vegreville; No. 5, Beaumont; No. 19, Norbo; No. 30, Wavy Lake; No. 42, Prairie Park; No. 44, Spruce Grove; No. 50, Melville; No. 52, Milton; No. 70, Jumbo Valley; No. 81, Argyle; No. 84, Great Bend; No. 90, Clover Bar; No. 107, Pincher Creek; No. 115, Stavely; No. 125, Mountain Peak; No. 139, Sunny Dale; No. 156, Eckville; No. 172, Iron Springs; No. 174, Tan-y-Bryn; No. 176, Twin Butte; No. 193, Pincher; No. 203, Wolf Hill; No. 219, Aldersyde; No. 220, Forestville; No. 226, Vulcan; No. 237, Leduc; No. 244, Rolling Green; No. 256, Brooksley; No. 268, Altorado; No. 285, Beaver Creek; No. 286, Bottrel; No. 288, Sunny Glen; No. 289, Strangmuir; No. 308, Coronation; No. 309, Blackie; No. 313, Buckeye; No. 316, Berry Creek; No. 317, Rosyth; No. 324, Sedalia; No. 325, Richdale; No. 328, Keoma; No. 329, Trout Creek; No. 335, Mellowdale; No. 338, Whitla; No. 340, Peerless; No. 349, Seven Persons; No. 351, Knee Hill Valley; No. 362, Coaldale; No. 367, Sun Prairie; No. 371, Lake Thelma; No. 380, Excel; No. 384, Perbeck; No. 385, Fraserton; No. 395, Midway; No. 400, Rumsey; No. 401, Haydon; No. 408, Clearwater; No. 409, Brownfield; No. 411, Deer Creek; No. 412, Champion; No. 418, Viking; No. 421, Lakeside; No. 425, Hope Valley; No. 432, Greenshields; No. 436, Kitscoty; No. 437, Kippen; No. 442, Great West; No. 445, Prominent Heights; No. 448, Munson; No. 455, Ellsworth; No. 458, Weybridge; No. 464, Woodbend; No. 467, Avalon; No. 469, Roros; No. 474, Solon; No. 475, Kitchener; No. 476, Phoenix; No. 478, Pakowki; No. 483, Drumheller; No. 491, Many Berries; No. 493, Ferry Point; No. 496, King Lake; No. 498, Neapolis; No. 501, Isle Lake; No. 504, Maple Leaf; No. 505, Sibbald; No. 506, Golden Chief; No. 509, Swallowell; No. 516, Ranching; No. 517, Roselynn; No. 521, Waddington; No. 524, Metiskow; No. 527, Corners; No. 532, Prairie Round; No. 534, Buffalo Bird; No. 535, Minburn; No. 539, Mayerthorpe; No. 548, Lakesend; No. 555, Little Red Deer; No. 556, Manfred; No. 558, Albion Ridge; No. 560, West Hope.

Even as it is the list is so large that I have hesitated to publish same until this week. Had the list been published in July as should have been done and if the attention of the unions had not been called to the matter two or three times in official circulars, we would have had to run the list in two issues. The extraordinary feature is that by far the greater majority of the above unions are in constant correspondence with the Central Office and may, therefore, be assumed to be alive. Several of them indeed have representatives on our board of directors and still more are always prominent when nominations are in order.

We have never tried to analyze the reason why the Central Office is always handicapped and sometimes positively crippled thru lack of funds and particularly at the beginning of the winter season when most of our work has to be done. The publishing of this list will go a long way towards showing why. It is evident that during the first nine or ten months of the year the only thing that enables us to meet expenses as we go along is the big increase in the number of unions, in other words, the new unions supply the bulk of the funds, while the old unions who have had an opportunity to study our constitution and know its contents and therefore should be the example and mainstay of the Association, fall down very badly.

The constitution calls for dues to be sent in every three months, whether the amount due is great or small. So far as

the Central Office is concerned, we would be satisfied if we could get them every six months. It seems too bad that year after year we should be handicapped as we have been in the past because we cannot get dues at the very season of the year when we need them most and when they would do most good.

### PLANNING BIG THINGS

H. O. Klinck, secretary of the River Bend Union, No. 388, writes for information re purchasing a carload of hay, also potatoes. The union has just ordered a carload of flour and feed and expects to order another in a week or two's time. Mr. Klinck further remarks: "After a rather dull summer, our union shows signs of activity again. We are planning for big and beneficial times this winter. All who are benefitting thru co-operative buying thru the United Farmers of Alberta are members, otherwise they are penalized."

### ADEN DOING WELL

O. B. Wickersham, of Aden, sends in a very encouraging letter. This union is purchasing a carload of potatoes and the secretary remarks: "Our union is going on very well, altho it seems hard to get many farmers interested enough to attend the meetings. We have fifty on the books, but only twenty-nine paid up this year, so far."

### ARE IN DRY BELT

The above two unions are situated in the dry district, and probably neither has any crop this year. It is encouraging to note that both unions are making use of their organization more than ever in these hard times, as is only proper. We hope that their example will not be in vain and that other districts who appear to think that their unions are only useful when times are good will take heart and do likewise.

### CIRCULAR CONSIDERED

Thomas Partridge, secretary of Stonelaw Union, No. 655, reports another excellent meeting where a number of new members were signed on, including seven ladies. Orders were taken at this meeting for two carloads of coal, also some apples and onions. In the business session the resolutions submitted in the recent circular were considered and a vote taken on each. The union expressed itself in favor of government assistance in the destruction of gophers and a number of other matters including free trade and direct taxation, but went on record as opposed to the Asker resolution calling for the extension of the municipal hail insurance scheme to local improvement districts.

### BIG NEW UNION

Beddington Local Union, No. 551, was organized last fall and has made excellent progress. As far back as last March last the secretary reported fifty-two paid up members. Later reports would tend to show that the union is still going ahead satisfactorily.

### STEADY PROGRESS

Raven Union, No. 554, was organized November 27, 1913, and has made steady progress. The index card shows eleven members paid up last December and twenty-three full members and five additional on the family ticket for this year. It is more than likely that this number has been added to since the last report was received. The union is situated about twenty-five miles west of Innisfail and is handicapped in many ways, but this does not appear to interfere with their enthusiasm.

### ARE PICNICS PROFITABLE?

Reporting on the above union reminds me of a very pleasing letter which has recently come to hand. I have heard the doubt expressed a number of times as to whether picnics are any use to the U. F. A. in the way of getting results. The letter has just come to hand from S. W. Milbank, of Droverscourt P.O., the first paragraph of which reads as follows: "One of our settlers happened along at the Raven picnic in July last and was very much impressed with your address

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

He also obtained a copy of the constitution and by-laws, which same I have read and am now writing to ask you if you will kindly send me more detailed information as to the ways and means by which a local union of the U. F. A. would benefit us."

Mr. Milbank goes on to explain that their settlement is known as Prairie Creek and is about forty miles northwest of Raven P.O., or seventy miles in a direct line from the nearest railway station at Innisfail. Those of our unions who are only a paltry thirty or forty miles from a railway have yet something to congratulate themselves about as compared to others. This settlement is about twenty miles south-west of Rocky Mountain House, but there is no regular trail to that point yet. The district is trying to organize a rural municipality but there are many difficulties in their way. The settlement must be of considerable extent as when a petition was recently circulated for a post office, the names of more than fifty land owners and homesteaders were secured and there were a number who were not in the district at the time.

Referring back to the picnic idea, I have noticed when out on organization work that little or no effort is made to increase membership at the time, which might well be done, but being in close touch with things thru this office, I have also noticed that very often months and months afterwards a letter will come to hand with the report of a new union, and on tracing back the cause of the organization it will be found that it started thru some stranger hearing a few remarks made by a U. F. A. organizer at some big picnic or other the summer before.

### NEWS WANTED

A union was organized last December in the Big Prairie country, but does not appear to have made any progress at all, nothing having been heard of it this year. H. Willoughby Greenhill was secretary.

Manfred Union, No. 556, was organized on November 22, 1913, and in December forwarded membership dues for twenty-eight members, which looked like a first class start. We heard from the secretary, O. T. Smiley, in March last, but do not seem to have heard anything since, nor have any dues come to hand.

### A RESPECTABLE MEMBERSHIP

One of our most painstaking secretaries is L. A. Fetz, of Highland. Mr. Fetz is always very particular to keep his union right up to date in the matter of membership dues. The union was organized on December 17 last, reporting in January this year. In the first three months of the year the membership was built up to the respectable total of sixty-two fully paid up members. The union is evidently in the habit of purchasing supplies in considerable quantities, but details in regard to same are not to hand.

### OFF THE ACTIVE LIST

Another union organized last December by Mr. Quinsey was Albion Ridge, No. 558, with W. C. Davies as secretary. Apparently organization was never completed at this point as membership dues for only eight members were sent in last December and nothing further has been heard.

A union was organized last fall at Jarvis Place schoolhouse, but afterwards amalgamated with Manfred, No. 556. At the time J. D. Murdock, secretary of the union, expressed fear that party politics were likely to break up the organization in that district. We wonder if this has anything to do with the fact that neither union is now on the active list.

Another union organized by Mr. Quinsey was Diamond City, No. 559, who reported in January last and dues for seventeen members were afterwards paid in. No correspondence, however, has taken place with this office since and we presume that this is another union which will have to be looked up at an early date.

W. L. Simmons, of Jackville, reported the organization of West Hope Union, No. 560, on December 29 last, forwarding

### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—F. O. Clare, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

### GOLDEN VALLEY UNION

Owing to the old Buffalo Bird Union having been disorganized, a few of the members thought it advisable to organize a new union in that district and on September 26 a meeting was held at which a union to be known as Golden Valley Union, No. 662, was formed with twenty paid up members. J. H. Smith was appointed secretary-treasurer and reports that they intend to do all they can in the way of co-operative purchasing, orders enough for one carload of coal having already been taken, and they expect to order several more in the near future as the union grows. Owing to the fact that crops in the district are poor this year the members are unable to build a hall of their own, but the Norwegian community have very kindly given them the use of their hall for the present, where they will hold meetings until such time as they can afford to build. The next meeting will be held on October 10 and every alternate Saturday for the winter months. It is the intention of the members to enter into an active campaign for new members and make this one of the best unions in the province.

### GARDEN PRAIRIE UNION

Garden Prairie Union, No. 552, reported in November last year and has been growing steadily if slowly, with twelve members joining last year before our books closed. Eighteen have been added since. We do not know very much as to what this union is doing, but know that they were interested in the establishment of a local unit of the Co-operative Elevator Company and that when last heard of they were contemplating purchasing binder twine in bulk.

### EYE HILL GROWING

Eye Hill Union, No. 553, organized in November last year. A report of this union was published in The Guide in July last. While the membership is not much, consisting of fifteen members joining last year and seventeen added this year, as part of the Provost District Association we understand they are doing good work.

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## WEEDING OUT THE FLOCK

Continued from Page 11

the males kept for breeding. Here change of blood is essential and desirable, especially if the hens are of a mongrel type. The shortcomings of the male bird are nearly always reproduced in the offspring, and therefore it is false economy to go in for cheap or impure male birds. New blood to remedy defects must be infused in the poultry yard, as well as in the stable, the sheep cot, or the byre. In buying stock for the poultry yard the breeder has to use caution in case of disease being imported by strange birds. This has quite frequently led to many a prize breed being entirely extirpated, to the disgust and discouragement of the breeder. The golden rule in buying stock can't be too emphatically repeated—"Buy good cockerels, and mate them with the survival of the fittest only"—and the money and the time so devoted will not prove ill-spent.

## FEEDING DRAFT FOALS

A great deal of experimental work is being carried on by the various agricultural departments in the United States, the results of which can be directly made use of in this country. In a recent publication from the Wisconsin Experiment Station, amongst other things the "Feeding of Draft Foals" is dealt with as follows:

As draft foals are capable of making about half their growth during the first year, to develop pure-bred or high grade draft foals into horses that will bring the highest market prices at maturity, all reasonable means should be taken to make the foal grow as much as possible during this time.

During the winters of 1911-12 and 1912-13, feeding trials were conducted with a total of eleven pure-bred draft foals to study their rate of growth, character of development, and the cost of feed. The foals were fed all they would clean up of a mixture of 60 per cent. ground oats, 15 per cent. corn meal, 10 per cent. bran, and 15 per cent. alfalfa hay, consuming on the average 16.5 pounds per day. At the beginning of the first trial uncut alfalfa hay was offered in addition, but the foals consumed very little. It was found that on this ration the foals could be made to reach weights of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds at the age of one year. During the feeding periods, which ranged from 140 to 223 days, the foals make gains averaging 2.1 pounds per day, at an average daily feed cost of 18 cents. The estimated average cost of feed for the foals for the entire first year was \$51.66.

Such a system of feeding cannot be recommended for poor foals of inferior breeding, but it is believed that it will pay to force pure-bred or good grade draft foals on a ration similar to this.

## CARE OF THE EWE AND LAMB

The Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued a very practical bulletin on "The Care of the Ewe and Lamb." It constitutes a shepherd's presentation of the details of management of the breeding flock, more particularly during the winter and spring months. It takes up, among other things, parturition, feeding, docking, castration, the raising of pet lambs, and the simple and more serious ailments and accidents met with in the ordinary flock, concluding with a series of paragraphs termed "Leaves from the note-book of a successful Shepherd."

The bulletin, which is helpfully illustrated, was prepared by T. Reginald Arkell, who has charge of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Livestock Branch. It is designated as Pamphlet No. 5 of the Livestock Branch. Copies are available to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## GAS ENGINE ECONOMY

An experiment has been carried out in the Agricultural Engineering Department in the University of Wisconsin to determine the relative economy of engines of various sizes under different loads. It was found that the larger engines are just as economical in the use of fuel on a small load as are the smaller engines when carrying the same load. This factor is an exceedingly important one to bear in mind when selecting an engine.

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**SEASONABLE REMINDERS**

Now is the time to clean up around the yard preparatory for winter. In the garden and flower-beds, too, some work should be done. All dead plants, flowers, vines and so on should be gathered together and burned, so that they will not afford a hiding place for insects to pass the winter under.

Usually there is to be found on every farm a few roots of rhubarb, the product from which during the early summer is put to very good use in the kitchen, but there are many people doubtless who are not aware that excellent rhubarb may be used in the house in the middle of winter if a little trouble is taken in caring for the roots. The best way is to dig up a good big healthy root and leave it on top of the ground for a while. Then when winter sets in it can be brought in and stored in the cool cellar. When rhubarb is required the root can be put in a flower-pot or tub in sand near to some heat and in the course of two or three weeks a plentiful supply of rhubarb will be available for use.

Perhaps the alfalfa patch which you were so enthusiastic over in the spring has not come up to expectations. Don't be discouraged. This year has been an exceptional one for all classes of plants and just because alfalfa hasn't given good results this year is no reason why it should be branded as unsuitable for your conditions. There are so many factors which influence the success of this crop that it is unfair to judge it by one season's experiences. Once alfalfa gets a good start it is one of the most drought resistant pasture plants.

Remember, too, that to be successful, either the seed or the ground must be properly inoculated. It is quite possible that either of these treatments may have gone wrong. If inoculation took place on a very bright sunny day there is a great probability that the bacteria were killed by the sunlight.

This year probably very little difficulty has been experienced in heavy clay lands with poor drainage, but do not let the opportunity for loosening up the land pass on account of one favorable season. One of the best ways of improving the drainage in heavy clay soils is by means of plowing under barnyard manure. Spread all the manure you reasonably can over the land, not too thickly, and plow it under deep this fall. This manure shouldn't have too much straw in it because, owing to the dryness of our soils, straw and trash in the ground takes a long time to rot down and become incorporated as humus in the soil.

When manure is plowed under in large quantities the straw does not readily rot and while lying in the ground in this state breaks the connection between the soil particles by means of which the soil water rises in the ground and on this account the earth above this layer of straw rapidly dries out. Such a condition will not allow of proper plant growth and is especially bad in a dry season.

Before the cold weather sets in there are many odd jobs to be done so as to make things handy and comfortable around the farm. Perhaps after this dry weather the well has become low. Now would be a good time to clean it out and deepen it a little. Then the stable needs a few panes of glass in some of the windows. Some of the stalls need fixing up. Oat boxes are missing in some places. Perhaps the floor in some of the stalls needs a little fixing. A load or two of fine gravel or sand will do wonders toward straightening up earth floors and making them clean, comfortable and easily kept clean during the winter.

Roots are not a big crop this year, but what there are of them should be handled carefully. There is nothing better than a few roots on the farm to be fed to all kinds of stock during the winter time. Roots add to the tastiness of the food which otherwise is quite dry.

Keep the plows going and harrow behind them. Even if the ground does look dry there is some moisture in it which harrowing will conserve and at any rate the better the tilth of the soil, the better will be the chance for weed seeds to germinate.

—E.J.T.

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The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

**ROWLAND NESS**, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.**H. G. WHALEY**, Pres. **H. E. CRABBE**, Vice-Pres. **N. F. McINTYRE**, Sec.-Treas.**Rice & Whaley Limited****Live Stock Commission Merchants**PHONE: Union Yards M.5681 **UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.**

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**Elevate your Grain or Chop to Feed Bins****SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY**

**THE FARMER'S HANDY GRAIN ELEVATOR** is a simple and handy arrangement for elevating your grain to granary or chop to feed bin. A distinctive feature is the boot, which is so constructed that it can easily be anchored in a pit or to any woodwork and will take grain at either or both sides. The spout is attached to the hopper by means of a flanged bearing and can be swung to accommodate different bins. Very convenient for elevating grain from wagon to hopper over grinder or to elevate ground feed.

**DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITY**—Diameter of head sprocket 20 inches, speed of head sprocket 42 R.P.M., speed of bucket belt 220 feet per minute, capacity 350 bushels per hour. We regularly furnish chain or link belt bucket conveyor which we recommend, but if preferred we can furnish canvas belt bucket conveyor at the same price.

Elevator as per cut comprising boot, upper shaft, head sprocket, upper hopper with swing, 16 inch pulley to drive upper shaft and 24 feet of link conveyor (12 feet double) with heavy tin buckets attached

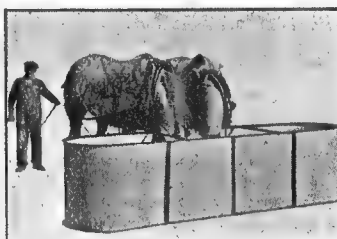
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Extra Link Belt Conveyor with buckets attached, per foot... 30 cents

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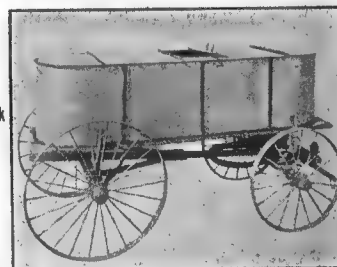
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We guarantee to pay the prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you

HENS	10c per lb.	have and how
ROOSTERS	9c	many. We will
DUCKS	11c	forward crates
TURKEYS	13c to 16c	and shipping
SPRING CHICKENS	Best Market Prices	tags. Cash sent
		immediately on
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If unable to secure Five Roses Flour from your local dealer,  
write the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

## Farm Women's Clubs

### JUVENILE EDUCATION

The W. G. G. of Smiley report that at one of their meetings they will discuss the subject "What Children Should be Taught Before Entering School." It is a subject that I would recommend to every club for discussion, as it may result in more little children being sent to school with minds prepared to accept the seeds of thought their teacher plants.

Why not begin at home as soon as the child can understand and teach it a few of the letters and their sounds, train it to count to five, at least, by bringing one thing, and then to subtract by taking these things away and finding the number left. Many little ones are sent to school quite unable to tell the result of taking two apples from three apples. The mother could, by spending only a few minutes each day add to her many experiences of life that beautiful work of unfolding the child's mind.

Tell the little ones stories and ask them to repeat parts, thus training the mind to retain the impressions it receives.

ERMA STOCKING.

### EMERGENCY ENTERTAINING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The August meeting of the Fortune W. G. G. A. was held at the home of Mrs. Adnam, on Thursday, August 27. Owing to the busy season the attendance was not as large as usual, only seven members and three visitors being present.

After the roll call and the business part of the meeting was over, Mrs. Philip Javens read a splendid paper on "How to Entertain Unexpected Company." The meeting was thrown open for suggestions and a few were given.

Our next meeting is to be a needlework afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Philip Javens.

After the meeting was over our hostess, Mrs. Adnam, served refreshments which were enjoyed by all present.

I am enclosing 55 cents for eleven pamphlets.

MRS. BROOKBANK,

Sec.-Treas. Fortune W. G. G. A.

### HOLDING BI-MONTHLY MEETINGS

Dear Miss Stocking:—On Saturday, August 15, the Women Grain Growers met in the Smiley schoolhouse, when the following business was transacted and adopted:

Moved by Mrs. Hyatt, seconded by Mrs. Bowden, that whereas we were unsuccessful in holding our meetings at the same time as the men of the G. G. A., that we hold our regular meetings bi-monthly, that is, on the second and fourth Friday of each month.

Moved by Mrs. Bowden, seconded by Mrs. C. E. Bingleman, that the secretary send for six copies of the constitution and objects of the Women Grain Growers' Association and any other literature that she can procure.

Then followed a short program. Mrs. Hyatt gave a report of the fair at Dewar Lake. Recitation, Mrs. Bowden; reading, Mrs. Dunning; short discussion on "Best Methods at Threshing Time."

Program was then arranged for the next meeting and the meeting dismissed.

MRS. J. H. DUNNING.

### TO DISCUSS REST ROOM

Dear Miss Stocking:—Miss Spencer informs me that it is customary for each branch of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Association to send you a report of each meeting held, and that she has sent you reports of our previous meetings.

Our last meeting was held at Mrs. M. A. Fitzpatrick's with fourteen women and one man present.

A report of the picnic supper read by the secretary-treasurer was adopted.

The president showed and explained contents of constitution and suggested that each member have a copy. It was decided to send for twenty-five copies.

It was moved that the Women Grain Growers' Association have a rest room in town for women and children coming in from the country, to be also used for Association meetings. It was decided to leave that as a topic for discussion at the next meeting.

The sending of some money to help the Hospital Ship Fund was discussed, but was not carried.

Mrs. F. Radloff asked Miss I. M. Bird to read an article on work for women and

Direct Legislation, which she thought we ought to know more about. The article was read and Mr. M. A. Fitzpatrick, who had just come in, offered to fully explain what Direct Legislation meant. He also spoke of woman suffrage, of which he is in favor. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the temperance societies are trying to get woman suffrage by next summer to vote on the banish the bar question.

Miss I. M. Bird read a letter from Mrs. Aikenhead, from Melfort, asking if we had received petition forms, and how much country the Star City Women Grain Growers' Association covered. Mr. Fitzpatrick said he thought petition forms had been left in town on the previous night at a temperance meeting and that we could get them. Mrs. F. Radloff suggested we try and get some literature on women's work and the Women Grain Growers' Association. Miss Spencer and Mrs. Reinhart offered some magazines which they had.

Mrs. F. Radloff then asked if there were any present who would like to join and Mrs. Henning and Mrs. P. F. Radloff were added to the membership. Mrs. F. Radloff invited the club to meet at her home on Saturday, September 26, for the next meeting.

### PLEASANT BUTTE ORGANIZED

Dear Madam:—The ladies of this district have organized an Auxiliary of the Grain Growers and have been in operation now for a couple of months.

The president is Mrs. John Lowe, Collins, and the secretary, Miss M. McCurdy, Ardkeneth. We call our society the Women's Auxiliary of the Pleasant Butte G.G. We have twelve members.

We cleared about twenty-five dollars serving dinner at the G.G. picnic, and everyone was very much pleased with the meals given.

Yours truly,  
MARGARET McCURDY.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for forwarding of patterns.



7885—Girl's One-Piece Dress. Cuts in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch material with 1 yard 27 inches wide for collar, belt and cuffs.

7880—Girl's Dress. Cuts in sizes 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1-2 yards of 36 inch material.

8361—Dress with Long Tunic, for Misses and Small Women. Cuts in sizes 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 6 yards of 36 inch material with 1 1-2 yards for the facing and collar to make as shown on the figure.

8387—Child's Apron. Cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1-2 yards of 36 or 44 inch material.

8274A—Girl's Dress. Cuts in sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch to make of one material.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10c. for each, and send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## THE ELBERFELD HORSES

In the last number of Dumb Animals there appears a most interesting account of some wonderful horses at Elberfeld, Germany.

Their master claims that these interesting animals can count! add, subtract, multiply and divide with wonderful swiftness and accuracy, and the same thing is claimed for them by a very famous author who went to visit the place. They can also read and spell.

They give their answers to their owner and master by pounding or scraping their hoofs upon a board provided for that purpose. He has arranged a horse alphabet.

The most startling thing of all about these unusual horses is the claim made by their master that, on two occasions, they have told him something that happened while he was away. The first time the pony said: "Albert has beaten Hanchen," and another time he said: "Hanchen has bitten Kama."

Now if the story of this great writer is true and the horses can do these things then one hardly knows where the thing will end. At any rate they are very wonderful animals and very dearly loved by their master, and I thought you would like to know about the horses that were taught their lessons regularly every day like little boys and girls.

DIXIE PATTON.

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A GOPHER

I am a small animal called a gopher. I am of a brownish grey color. I was born in a field of wheat and live in a hole dug in the ground. My mother lives with me. We lived very happily until one day a sad thing happened. My mother was going out of the hole when she was caught by one of her hind legs in a trap. She yelled and pulled, but what was the use of yelling and pulling, it hurt her leg more and more. At last she lost all hope of getting out of that horrible trap. She thought that she would die. Then a boy came with a big stick in his hands and when my mother saw him she was terribly frightened, so she gave a strong pull and she broke her leg and at once ran into my hole. I was very glad to see her back again with me. She did not go out of the hole for a long time, but as our provisions were getting scarce I had to go and get some more. I was just getting out when I saw some wheat. I was hungry and I ate it all. When I had finished eating it I became very sick. Soon the pains were so terrible that I began to yell and scream and jump. I did not know what was the matter with me. At last I saw that I was poisoned so I lost all hopes of recovering. So now the best thing to do is to quit that and die bravely.

ANNA RIOUX,

Age 14 years.

## DOMESTICATED WILD GEESE

I am going to tell you a nature story about wild geese. Last year about the last of May two wild geese came to our place and papa shot at them. He did not know they had young ones. Then the old geese flew away. We had an old duck swimming in the lake so the goslings followed her up to the yard. Then we caught them. We have two pair now. This year they went about a mile away and made a nest, but someone moved them so they had no young ones. Now their mother and father are here with four more young ones.

JANET LIGGETT,

Age 13.

## ADOPTED BY A BEAR

A boy went to dig out a porcupine, but the earth closed up behind him and, alas, he was locked up in the porcupine's hole. The boy cried himself to sleep for he knew his father could not find him.

In the morning the porcupine gave him something to eat, but the boy would not eat because he said the food was bitter. So the porcupine said she would call a council, so that she might find someone who could feed him so he would live. The boy said he was glad he had not hurt the porcupine.

Soon came the fox, wolf, and bear. So the mother porcupine stood up and told about the boy. First the fox got up and said, "I live on geese and birds

of the forest." Then the council said, "The boy cannot go with you." Next the wolf spoke out and said that he was always hungry and had all his little wolves warm in his hole. The deer sat looking so kindly at the boy. Then he said, "People often chase us. We have to run very fast. We have four feet while he has only two. He could not keep up with us and we eat wild grass and the tender leaves of the trees."

So the council said, "He cannot take the boy."

Then the bear rose up on his hind legs and said, "I live on nuts. I can take him." So the council closed and the boy went home with the bear. The

mother bear and the cubs all welcomed the boy.

But one day a man chased the bear and killed her and all the rest of the family. Then some Indians saw the boy and took him home with them. The boy was very wild and mad because they killed the bears. Soon the boy learned the other ways again, but he would never shoot a bear after that.

OLIVIA HESLA,

Lajord, Sask., Canada. Age 15.

## THE SPIDER

A few days ago, as I was standing in the granary watching the hired men cleaning harness, I was very much interested when I saw a spider spinning his web. He was in one corner of the building and he had threads running from every different direction and they all seemed to join in the centre. He would start in the centre of these threads then and

go around. In this way he made a very nice web. Sometimes he would go away out of my sight in the corner of the building, then come back again and start spinning some more until his web was strong enough to hold a fly or any other insect that would light on it. When the insects came into his web he would catch them and in this way the spider lived.

LEONARD HUDSON,

Box 875, Edmonton, Alta. Age 8.

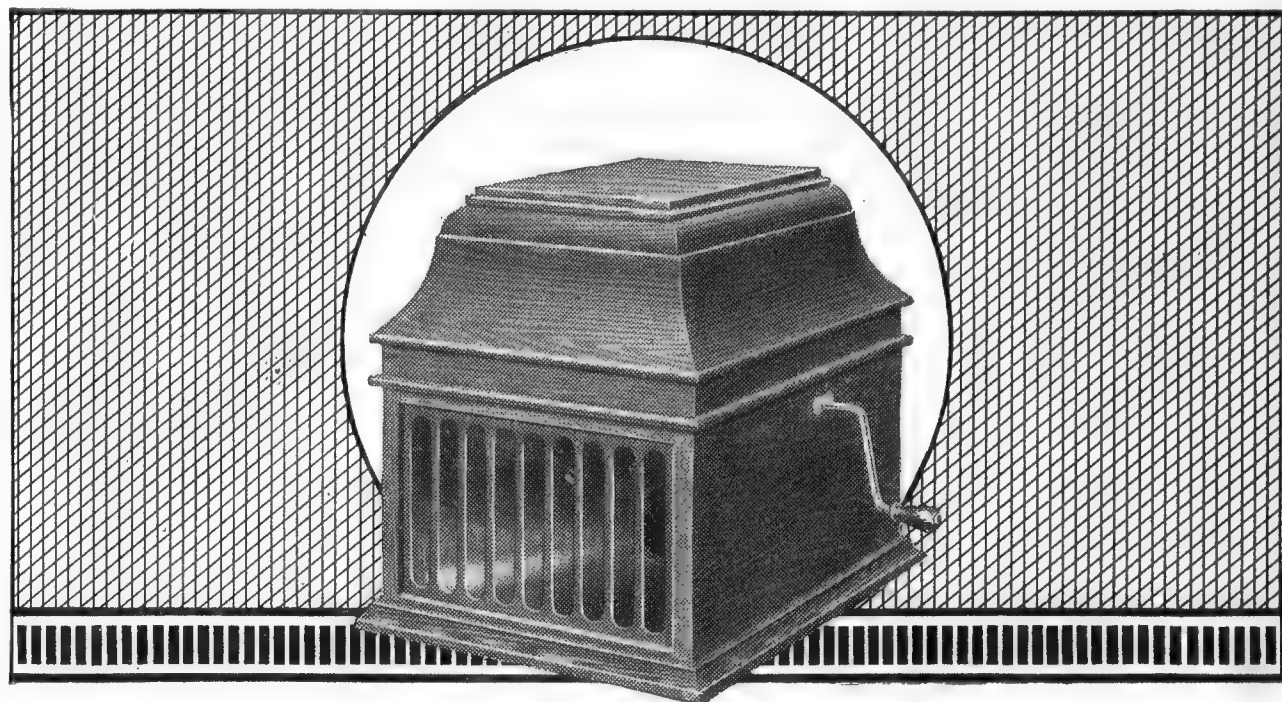
## WOODPECKERS BEREAVEMENT

Once upon a time a woodpecker made a hole in a poplar tree where he built his nest. His mate laid five eggs and while she sat on them he brought her worms.

One day a terrible storm came on. It blew and blew and at last down came the tree, bird, eggs and all. The woodpeckers flew away in bereavement.

ALBERTA JOHNSON,

Bruce, Alberta. Age 12.



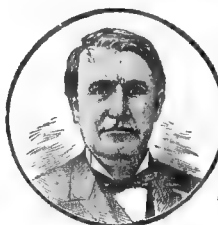
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**NEW!** MASTER  
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**WRITE** today for our new Edison Catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new diamond point reproducer. It will also tell you about our new Edison offer! Now read:

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among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model Think of it: over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation.



Such a variety of entertainment! Here the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. Send the coupon TODAY.

## Free Loan Offer:

We will send you the new model Edison and your choice of all the brand new records on an absolutely free loan. Hear all the waltzes, two-steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Then, when you are through with the outfit you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C. O. D. to us—no obligation to buy—a full free trial in your own home—direct from us—direct to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

**The Reason:** Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Well, we'll tell you—we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as a few dollars a month.

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Gentlemen:—Please send me your new Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

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## SWINE

**WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES**—Large, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars. 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 15tf

**NO FEED—MUST SELL MY ENTIRE HERD** of Berkshires and Yorkshires. Write your wants without delay for bargain prices. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. Maple Creek Station. 38-10

**20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR**; a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

**BERKSHIRE WEANERS—FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK**, \$10 each. Isaac Bros., Aberdeen, Sask. 38tf

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—YOUNG STOCK** from April and May litters for sale. If you are buying, write your wants and let me quote you a farmers' price. Write now to W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 39-42

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY** Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 31tf

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED DUROC JERSEYS**. Several choice boar pigs for sale from spring litters. Booking orders for fall pigs. W. L. Gray, Spruce Grove Farm, Millet, Alta.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—G. A. HOPE**, Wadena, Sask. 40-10

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE AND DUROC** Jersey boars and spring littered sows for sale; also pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes and grade sheep. Prices right. Geo. H. Garlick, Manager, Paradise Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.

**BERKSHIRES, WEANERS — FIRST CLASS** stock, \$8.00 each. H. Sorby, Keddleston, Sask. 41-4

**REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY AND POLAND** China swine, also good half section farm. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 41-3

## POULTRY

**LULU POULTRY FARMS SUMMER SALE** of Rocks, Reds, and Leghorns. Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets that will start you right, at reasonable prices. Can make up trios or pens for best results and guarantee satisfaction. Robt. Wilson, Prop., Eburne Station, B.C. 33tf

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—BEING OVERSTOCKED** we are offering a few fine pullets for sale at \$1.25 to \$1.75 each. These are bred from the strain which won utility contests Victoria, 1912-1913. Can supply unrelated cockerels at \$2.00 to \$3.50 from Owen Farms Strain. Breeding hens \$1.75. E. & C. Hardy, Burton, B.C.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB** white leghorn cockerels. Mrs. Geo. Robson, Dinsmore, Sask. 41-2

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, four months old, \$1.00 each. Frank Eliason, Wynyard, Sask. 41-2

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE**—both sex, \$1.50 each, also buff orpington and barred rock cockerels \$1.25 each. G. R. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 41-4

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.**—Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale

**HOLSTEIN BULL, CALVES AND MILK** cows for sale. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 38-8

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE, YOUNG BULLS** from good milkers. Prices reasonable. F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 37-10

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**WOLFHOUNDS FOR SALE—14 WEEKS OLD**, \$6 each. Trained dogs, \$25. Best killers. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 40-2

**REGISTERED AIREDALE TERRIERS—ALSO** pups for sale. Will train for any kind of work. Rev. Laurence B. Henn, Vancouy, Sask.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## SHEEP

**SHEEP—FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROP.** ewes, 1,000 range ewes, 40 registered Shrop. ewes, 150 registered Shrop. rams. A few grade Shrop. rams, a few feeders. Phone or write. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 41tf

**REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAMS—1** have a choice lot of rams from 1 to 3 years old (\$25 to \$35), all prize winners at Winnipeg or Brandon; also 100 grade ewes for sale; also 2 natural born sheep dog pups, \$5 each. Frank Brown, Ninette, Man. 38-4

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FIFTEEN REGISTERED SHORTHORNS**—Cows and heifers, due to calve soon. Good milkers. Herd includes 50 Shorthorns and 25 grade heifers. 75 Yorkshire pigs and 10 Clydesdales. Prices reduced. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

**UPHILL STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE REGIS-**tered Yorkshire and Berkshire swine; pairs and trios not akin, also registered Leicester rams. No war prices on this stock. John Strachan, Prop., Pope, Man.

## MISCELLANEOUS, Continued

**WANT TO TRADE FOR SHEEP — ONE** imported Clydesdale filly, 4 years old (supposed in foal), value \$500. F. Nicholson, Perley, Sask. 40-2

**POTATOES, FEED AND SEED OATS**—Quotations wanted on above to be delivered Netherhill Station. For particulars write Robt. Pewtress, secretary, Co-operative Association, Netherhill, Sask. 40-3

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00). f.o.b. Biefait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 40tf

**QUANTITY OF HONEY WANTED FROM PRO-**ducers. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 41-3

**THE TRIPLE LIGHT LAMP BURNER—WILL** fit any ordinary kerosene lamp, burns ordinary kerosene with ordinary wick. Gives three times the light. Sent by parcel post on receipt of 35 cents. If on trial it does not suit you, send me the burner and I will return your money. C. H. Bagg, Box 573 Regina, Sask.

## SEED GRAIN WANTED

The farmer who is alive to conditions will realize that this season is particularly suited to the disposal of seed grain. Owing to an early frost which occurred in several districts thruout the West, wide awake farmers in these localities realize that it will be especially necessary to obtain seed which has not been affected at all by frost for seeding in the spring so that a good crop will be insured as far as possible to take advantage of the high prices which are bound to hold for grain in the fall of 1915. The government has recognized that seed grain is required and is making arrangements whereby seed may be bought and distributed to the drought visited districts. Farmers having seed grain for sale can make no better investment today than to spend a few dollars in a classified advertisement on this page. All that is necessary at this time is to announce that seed grain is for sale and its disposal is practically certain. Remember this page reaches and is carefully read in more than 33,000 farm homes every week thruout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The cost of a classified advertisement at 4 cents a word, to be inserted in four issues of The Guide, such as would dispose of all the seed grain for sale, need not be any more than \$5. With this small outlay the farmer can be certain of a handsome profit on his grain even over and above the present high prices, and all having seed for sale should place an advertisement in this page. All that is necessary is to count the words in your ad. in accordance with instructions at the top of this page, enclose money order for the correct amount and forward it to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
Winnipeg, Man.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**APPLES, FALL AND WINTER—FOR SALE.** Write or wire for quotations. Our fruit is all taken from well cultivated orchards. Only sell sprayed fruit. Address: McDougal and Evans, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 38-4

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**BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-**risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B., Ward Hollands. Offices 508-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Build- ing. Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782. 2tf

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**BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND-**sons of "Indigene du Fosteau," champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek, Alta. 3tf

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**SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON CREAM-**ery Co. We pay the highest prices, remit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRACT-**or, eight bottom Oliver gang plow, and three bottom scrub breaker, at a bargain. Outfit suitable for heavy work; has been used but little and is in good working order. For particulars address Dr. B. F. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 40-2

## War is Hell

Continued from Page 9

is three yards from this spot. Then the assault passed on. Pierced by bayonets every German fell with his back against the improvised parapets.

### Desperate Fighting

Twisted bayonets and broken rifles that remain here speak of a swift, fierce, desperate combat. The Germans fell in small squads. A group of corpses lie around the body of an officer.

The retreat was protected by the successive sacrifice of little companies. How the dead resembled each other. They can only be distinguished by their uniforms. On the ground French and Germans are the same. Racial characteristics vanish beneath the cruel mask of death. The expression of the face is the same.

In the eternal truce of death there is a species of fraternity between fallen enemies.

Each German corpse has a knapsack on the back. It is irreproachable as tho for review. Cartridge belt, scabbard, equipment of all kinds, rolled overcoat, tent canvas—everything is neatly folded, laced and buckled. All seem to form an integral part of the body. Even the spiked helmet remains on the head.

### Defender of Liege Captured

General Leman, the gallant defender of Liege, on being made prisoner sent the following letter to the King of the Belgians:

"After honorable engagements on August 4, 5 and 6, I considered that the forts of Liege could only play the role of 'forts d'arret.' I nevertheless maintained military government in order to co-ordinate the defence as much as possible and to exercise moral influence upon the garrison.

"Your Majesty is not ignorant that I was at Fort Loncin on August 6, at noon. You will learn with grief that the fort was blown up yesterday at 5.20 p.m., the greater part of the garrison being buried under the ruins.

"That I did not lose my life in that catastrophe is due to my escort, who drew me from the stronghold whilst I was being suffocated by gas from the exploded powder. I was conveyed to a trench, where I fell. A German captain gave me drink, and I was made prisoner and taken to Liege.

"I am certain that I have shown carelessness in this letter, but I am physically shattered by the explosion at Fort Loncin. In honor of our arms, I have surrendered neither the fortress nor the forts. Deign pardon, sire.

"In Germany, where I am proceeding, my thoughts will be, as they always have been, of Belgium and the King. I would willingly have given my life the better to serve them, but death was not granted to me."

### GERMAN ESTIMATE OF LOSSES

The German war office on October 7 issued the following estimate of the losses of the different nations concerned in the war to date. The figures include killed, wounded and prisoners:

Russia .....	400,000
Germany .....	225,000
Austria .....	125,000
Great Britain, France and Belgium .....	325,000
Servia and Montenegro .....	85,000
Total .....	1,160,000

**THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN CO. LTD.**

414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Though only doing a commission business, i.e., **SELLING** customers' grain (not **BUYING** it) for a commission, we can always, on request, secure and wire a bid for grain "on track." Write us about this.

**The Air Fleets**

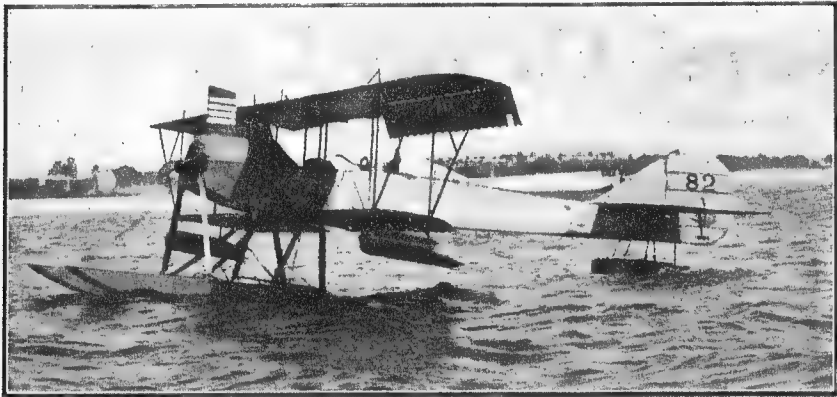
Continued from Page 4

miles an hour, but an aviator must have a field of billiard-table smoothness on which to land a machine the slowest flying speed of which is in the neighborhood of eighty miles an hour.

Fast reconnaissance machines will play an important part in the struggle for aerial supremacy. The standard requirements for these machines are that they carry pilot and observer, fuel and oil for a minimum of three hundred miles, a surplus useful load of not less than eighty pounds, climb thirty-five hundred feet in seven minutes, and fly in high-speed tests not slower than seventy-five miles an hour, and in slow-speed tests not faster than forty-five miles an hour. Many of the present-day reconnaissance machines exceed these specifications, the Germans in particular claiming for their reconnaissance machines a speed range of from forty-five to a hundred miles an hour. England is at present the acknowledged leader in the development of this type of machine. The business of these machines is just what the name suggests. Fast enough in horizontal speed to escape any antagonist seen in reasonable time they will sail leisurely over the enemy's lines, while the observers with map holder and camera or sketch pad before them make

of fire in every direction up to thirty degrees from the line of flight, and consequently the English and Russian fighting aeroplanes are in the main of the pusher-biplane type. These machines also seem to compose the bulk of the German aerial force, as well as the backbone of the aerial fleets of France and Russia. They carry the pilot and gunner in a little armor-covered cabin or nacelle well in front of the main planes, in which is mounted a quick-firing machine gun or perhaps an accurate bomb-dropping device. As a maximum they may be said to carry an even thousand pounds of useful load, which may be in the form of a pilot and enough fuel for a flight of from twenty to twenty-four hours; or a pilot, a few hours' fuel supply and half a ton of explosives; or two men and a machine gun; or any other combination desired.

On troops the fighting aeroplanes might have no worse effect than that of disturbing their morale, but it seems almost certain that German's hundreds of this type of machine will make matters very hot for any loiterers among the speed scouts or reconnaissance machines I have described. When you consider that a fleet of fifty or a hundred of these fighting aeroplanes may start at night from some town in the interior of Germany, fly thru the dark, and at dawn be hanging invisible thousands of feet above the scene of some impending battle, you may gather some idea of the havoc they may raise



A British Naval Sea-plane

accurate records of the disposition of the enemy's forces. The observer is armed with a quick firing rifle and the machines are fast enough to discomfort the mosquito fleet, tho as most of them are tractors the observer cannot fire at machines directly in front of him, but would have to shoot from above, below or nearly broadside.

Directing the artillery fire of their own side by finding and hovering over the enemy, signaling the enemy's position to their own gunners by puffs of smoke or lamp-black, will be another important function of the reconnaissance machines.

**Death Drops From the Sky**

Tho England leads in the development of the fast military tractor, her predicament seems to lie in the fact that she has comparatively few of them. Probably less than a hundred when war was declared, and that even tho she is able to turn out aeroplanes otherwise complete, she seems unable on short notice to produce motors with which to equip them. France has numbers of machines belonging in this class, and so has Russia, her ally, but France so far has been the main source of aviation supplies, both as to aeroplanes and motors, for both Russia and England.

However formidable the fast reconnaissance machines might be if unopposed, they will, I think, have to give way before the weight-carrying or so-called fighting aeroplanes. England demands of these machines a fuel capacity of three hundred miles, a speed range of forty-five to seventy-five miles an hour, a climbing speed of thirty-five hundred feet in eight minutes, while carrying pilot, gunner, and an additional load of one hundred pounds. The machines must offer a clear field

with machines of local range attempting to work below them.

I refer to them as invisible, because only in very clear weather can an aeroplane flying higher than ten thousand feet be seen from the ground, whereas the Germans have an approved altitude record of more than twenty-six thousand feet. It may be these man-made war hawks will follow the fashions of their feathered kindred, and drop like plummets upon their more or less unsuspecting victims. For tho themselves unseen, unless by chance they come within the range of powerful glasses, they certainly will be able to examine in detail the panorama spread below them, and the starting out of a speed scout will be the signal for the up-ending of the watching hawk, who can dive head first at the lower machine at a speed of between two and three miles a minute. A machine's speed in horizontal flight propelled and upheld by its motor alone is not to be compared with that machine's speed in an almost vertical drop thru space with the force of its one hundred or one hundred and fifty horse-power motor added to the pull of gravity.

**Grand Strategy Above the Clouds**

I cannot see that the high-speed tractor machines have any more chance of overcoming the armored pushers than a dirigible would have of resisting the sudden attack of a large fleet of the faster little machines. The reconnaissance machines may be able to evade the fighting aeroplanes, but there is a great chance that the heavier machines will, by the development of new plans of aerial strategy, drive the lighter ones completely from the field, or keep them so busily dodging that they will prove ineffective

Continued on Page 22

**Better Grain Prices**

Big export demand means more money for your grain. European countries want wheat, oats and barley. Farmers who consign to us will get good prices—we will catch the strong points on the market.

Experience counts in this business, and we have the experience and aggressiveness to best serve your interests.

Phone or Wire for Bids on Track

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531 Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, Man.

Licensed and Bonded. Phones: Main 46 and 3570

**Grain Shippers:**

In the present unsettled times throughout the world and in view of the poor grade this season, you cannot overlook the advisability of shipping your grain forward in carload lots in order to obtain full advantage of current markets.

For best results, absolute safety and quick returns have your bills of lading read, "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS."

Licensed and bonded by the Government and the very highest financial standing. Our 57 years' experience in the Grain Trade, our **UNEXCELLED CONNECTIONS** and facilities are **GUARANTEE** of careful attention and highest prices on your consignments to us. Grades closely checked up. Advances on bills of lading.

**Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg**

An Unconditional Guarantee With Every Tank

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2x2x8 ft. - \$16.00



12 Barrel - \$35.00



2x2x8 ft. - \$12.25

TWENTY GAUGE

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT**  
FROM FACTORY TO FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES

RUST PROOF



6 foot - \$3.40



12 Barrel - \$27.00



5x2 ft. - \$13.00

**Freeland Steel Tank Company, Halbrite, Saskatchewan****Ladies' Fall Coats**Newest Style Creations adapted from  
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Our mail order department has always made it possible for ladies living outside the city to obtain the very newest designs in Ready-to-Wear.

Like other **FAIRWEATHER** garments, style and quality are the predominating features in these new coats. Military types, buttoned to the neck, flared skirts and loose rippled back, and in all the popular season's shadings. Zebelines, serges, novelty checks and stripes are some of the materials.

We guarantee satisfaction at this special mail order price.

**\$18.50**

Note—In ordering give merely bus measure and height.

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Fur Styles have considerably changed this season, and you will be interested in the new fashions. A postal enquiry will bring you our 1914-15 Catalogue FREE.

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TORONTO

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Figures Talk:

During the first 30 days of free crop movement last year forty-five thousand cars passed inspection at Winnipeg. During the same period this year thirty-five thousand cars passed inspection at Winnipeg. A tremendous difference! Grain receipts almost 25 per cent less than a year ago. But in spite of this, the number of cars inspected during this period for **The GGG** is this year MORE than it was last year.

**THINK OF THESE FIGURES AND YOU WILL REALIZE THAT THEY TELL A STORY THAT NO MERE WORDS CAN CONVEY.** They prove beyond all question that, in increasing numbers, our Western farmers are realizing that they can get a better and different kind of service through the farmers' own company. All reason will show that nothing but a policy of "The Farmers' Interests First" could bring about a result of this kind. These four words "The Farmers' Interests First" express just what having a farmers' company in existence means. The figures above show that your fellow farmer has proved to his own satisfaction that this is no mere theory, but works out in actual practice.

To build up this farmers' company to the point where it can give the farmer the maximum service **WE NEED YOUR BUSINESS.** Do not think: "Oh, they'll never miss my car of grain." We need your car of grain and in return will give you the best service you can get in handling it and the kind of protection of your interests that makes the above figures possible.

"The  
Farmers'  
Interests  
First"



If you need further proof of the spirit behind our organization, our Co-operative and Machinery Departments supply it for you. They were started to be of service to every farmer in reducing the cost of those things which he must buy. As always, the first in the field, we are to-day still far in the lead in being able to give you satisfaction in Quality (always absolutely guaranteed by **The GGG**), Price and Service in all lines, such as Coal, Apples, Flour, Lumber, Farm Machinery, Implements and Vehicles, etc.

Whether you want to sell your grain or buy ANYTHING Co-operatively, let your slogan be: "I'LL USE **The GGG**"

The **Grain Growers' Grain Co.** Limited

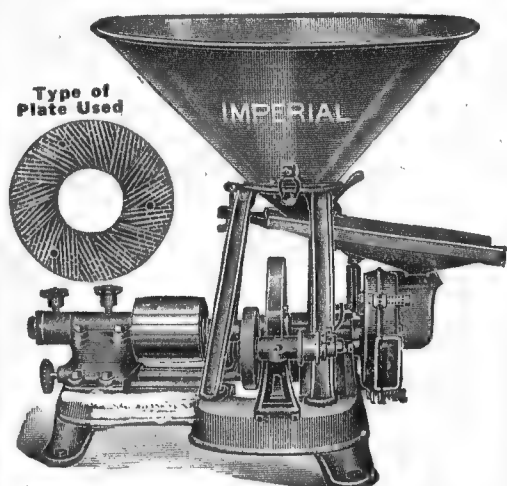
WINNIPEG

FORT WILLIAM

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NEW WESTMINSTER

## Imperial Feed Grinder



This, the very best Grinder on the market, is the machine we have already sold in such large quantities to Western farmers. Order one now.

**IT IS BUILT FOR FAST, HEAVY WORK**

**What makes the Imperial so Popular?**

Low-down, solid frame.  
Self-oiled babbitted boxings.  
Cold-rolled steel shafting.  
Ball bearing end thrust.  
Adjustable burrs.  
Reversible burrs.  
Shaker feed.  
Large, low-down hopper.  
Bagger attachment on every mill.  
Strong and durable.  
Very attractive.

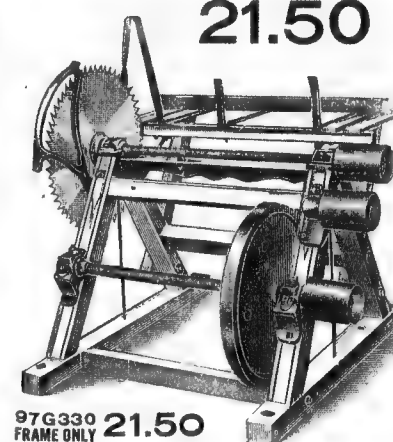
### PRICES OF IMPERIAL FEED GRINDERS

97G271— 7-inch GRINDER. Weight 270 lbs.	Price	26.00
97G272— 8-inch GRINDER. Weight 310 lbs.	Price	29.00
97G273— 10-inch GRINDER. Weight 350 lbs.	Price	35.00
97G274— 12-inch GRINDER. Weight 450 lbs.	Price	45.00
97G275— BAGGER, to fit, extra		10.00

## The Imperial Pole Saw

21.50

The frame is not just mortised and put together, but bolted at every joint thus making it strong and rigid. It is made of the best hardwood. The bearings are heavily babbitted. Note the heavy casting that holds the bearings of the saw mandrel shaft. This insures the bearings being in perfect alignment at all times. The balance wheels are very heavy, each weighing 95 lbs. You cannot buy a better saw frame nor is there a better one made at near the price.

97G330 21.50  
FRAME ONLY

### IMPERIAL POLE SAW

These are all right-hand saws and may be used for cordwood as well. Fitted with babbitted boxings, and 5-in. pulleys with 6-in. face. Shipping weight 475 lbs. Exactly as illustrated above.

97G339—24-in. Saw. Price	26.50
97G340—26-in. Saw. Price	27.50
97G341—28-in. Saw. Price	28.50
97G342—30-in. Saw. Price	29.50
97G330—Frame Only. Price	21.50

Second Class Freight Rate

## The Imperial Gasoline Engine

1½ H.P. ... 39.50  
2½ H.P. ... 57.50  
6 H.P. ... 150.00

4½ H.P. ... 105.00  
8 H.P. ... 210.00  
12 H.P. ... 315.00

This engine has been tested in almost every district in Western Canada, in fact, its use is universal, and everywhere you go you will find farmers speak highly of it, and readily testify to the good and unfailing services it has rendered them, over a period of many years. Made of the very best quality of material to ensure it a long life, this engine is so simple and straight forward in its operation that inexperienced men and boys,

and even women and girls, very quickly learn to manipulate this machine. If you have any possible use for the Imperial Gasoline Engine, it's a waste of time and money to hesitate to order it. Sit down at once and write out and post us your order without delay. If you do nothing else that day, you will have done a good day's work for the Eaton Imperial Engine will outdistance your highest expectations and save you much valuable time and money.

	H.P.	Rev. per minute	Shipping weight	Size of Pulley Diam.	Face	EATON PRICE
97F125	2½	400	650	12-in.	6-in.	57.50
97F126	4½	350	900	14-in.	6-in.	105.00
97F127	6	330	1600	16-in.	8-in.	150.00
97F128	8	300	1800	18-in.	8-in.	210.00
97F129	12	280	2400	18-in.	8-in.	315.00
97F130	1½	450	350	4-in.	4-in.	39.50

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

	H.P.	Rev. per minute	Shipping weight	Size of Pulley Diam.	Face	EATON PRICE
97F131	2½	400	650	12-in.	6-in.	55.00
97F132	4½	350	900	14-in.	6-in.	101.25
97F133	6	330	1600	16-in.	8-in.	143.25
97F134	8	300	1800	18-in.	8-in.	202.00
97F135	12	280	2400	18-in.	8-in.	303.00

MOUNTED ON SKIDS ONLY LESS IRON SUB-BASE  
Engines Take First-Class Freight Rate

# The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May	
Oct. 6	106 1/2	108 1/2	115 1/2	
Oct. 7	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	
Oct. 8	106 1/2	108 1/2	117 1/2	
Oct. 9	107 1/2	109 1/2	116 1/2	
Oct. 10	108 1/2	110 1/2	117 1/2	
Oct. 12	Thanksgiving Day—Holiday			
Oats—				
Oct. 6	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2	
Oct. 7	48 1/2	48 1/2	53 1/2	
Oct. 8	49 1/2	49 1/2	53 1/2	
Oct. 9	49 1/2	49 1/2	53 1/2	
Oct. 10	50 1/2	49 1/2	54 1/2	
Oct. 12	Thanksgiving Day—Holiday			
Flax—				
Oct. 6	113 1/2	114 1/2	122 1/2	
Oct. 7	113 1/2	114 1/2	123 1/2	
Oct. 8	113 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	
Oct. 9	113 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Oct. 10	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Oct. 12	Thanksgiving Day—Holiday			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, October 8)				
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.09 1/2			
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.09 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 15 cars	1.08 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 24 cars	1.08 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	1.07 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.08 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	1.09 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.09 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.08 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, frosted	1.04 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.07 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.09 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.02 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.01 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.03 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.03 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.02 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.01 1/2			
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	1.01 1/2			
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut	1.00 1/2			
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2			
No grade wheat, 1 car, sample	1.02 1/2			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.04 1/2			
No grade wheat, 1 car, cannot clean	1.06 1/2			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.07 1/2			
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.08 1/2			
No grade wheat, 3 cars	1.09 1/2			
Sample wheat, 1 car	1.09 1/2			
Mixed wheat, 12 cars	1.05 1/2			
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	12.00			
Screenings, 2 cars, per ton	9.00			
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	10.00			
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.00 1/2			
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2			
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.00 1/2			
No. 1 durum wheat, 3 cars	1.00 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2			
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1,100 bu., to arrive, Montana	1.03 1/2			
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.03 1/2			
No grade winter wheat, 1 car	1.01 1/2			
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.01 1/2			
Sample winter wheat, 13 cars	1.04 1/2			

Sample winter wheat, 8 cars	1.04 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	.67
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	.65
No. 4 white oats, 5 cars	.43 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.43
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.43 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car, seedy	.41
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	.43 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.43 1/2
No grade oats, 1 car	.42
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.83 1/2
No grade rye, 1 car, tough	.81 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.83
No grade rye, 1 car	.81
Sample rye, 1 car	.80
Sample rye, 1 car	.56 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	.49
Sample barley, 1 car	.56 1/2
Sample barley, 2 cars	.46
No grade barley, 1 car	.56
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.56
No grade barley, 1 car, hot	.45
No grade barley, 1 car	.51
Sample barley, 1 car	.61
Sample barley, 1 car	.61
Sample barley, 1 car	.53 1/2
Sample barley, 2 cars	.50
No. 1 flax, 47 sacks	1.28 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.34 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.34 1/2
No. 1 flax, 220 bu., to arrive	1.34 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.34 1/2

GRAIN INSPECTION			
Winnipeg, Oct. 8, 1914.—			
Wheat—	1914	1913	
No. 1 Nor.	39		
No. 2 Nor.	171		
No. 3 and lower	311		
Winter wheat	3		
	524	1208	
Oats—			
No. 2 C.W.	38		
Lower grades	130		
	168	200	
Barley—			
No. 1 flax, 1 car	43	86	
Flax—			
Screenings—	23	65	
	728	1560	

Cars inspected during September, 1914:—			
Wheat	1914	1913	
Wheat	30,397	22,921	
Oats	2,938	2,281	
Barley	810	2,151	
Flax	355	554	
Rye	1		
Screenings	25	36	
Total	34,526	27,943	

**LIVERPOOL MARKET**  
Chicago, Oct. 9.—Wheat—Liverpool cables come 1 1/2d lower to 1d higher. Exporters were reported as good buyers of cash wheat in the South-west markets as well as in Winnipeg. We look for a sharp falling off in the offerings from first hands. We feel friendly to the long side on all restings spots.  
Corn—Liverpool prices come 1/2d lower. Weather through the belt is unsettled, with indications for further rains. We look for higher prices on May corn.  
Provisions—We expect to see comparatively light offerings of January product for a few days unless there is a good advance.

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK**  
Chicago, Oct. 8.—Hogs—Receipts 17,000; slow; 5 cents under yesterday's average. Bulk, \$7.25 to \$8.00; light, \$7.80 to \$8.25; mixed, \$7.25 to \$8.30; heavy, \$7.00 to \$8.10; rough, \$7.00 to \$7.10; pigs, \$4.75 to \$8.00.  
Cattle—Receipts 5,000; steady. Beeves, \$6.50 to \$11.00; steers, \$6.15 to \$9.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.25 to \$8.35; cows and heifers, \$3.40 to \$9.10; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.25.  
Sheep—Receipts 24,000; slow. Sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.40; lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.85.  
Hog prices weakened today, influenced by the fact that receipts here this week have been 15,000 more than for the corresponding time a week ago. Demand for small killers and from speculators upheld the cattle market. Efforts to advance quotations on sheep and lambs met with little success.

**KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK**  
Kansas City, Oct. 8.—Hog receipts, 7,000; 5 cents to 10 cents lower. Bulk, \$7.40 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.75; packers and butchers, \$7.50 to \$7.85; light, \$7.40 to \$7.90; pigs, \$7.00 to \$7.50.  
Cattle receipts, 4,000; strong. Prime fed steers, \$10.00 to \$10.90; dressed beef steers, \$7.75 to \$9.75; western steers, \$6.90 to \$9.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 to \$8.50.  
Sheep receipts, 13,000; strong to 10 cents higher. Lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

**ST. LOUIS LIVESTOCK**  
St. Louis, Oct. 8.—Hog receipts, 7,500; 10 cents lower. Mixed and butchers, \$8.00 to \$8.25; good heavy, \$8.05 to \$8.25.  
Cattle receipts, 6,000; steady. Native beef steers, \$7.50 to \$10.85; cows and heifers, \$6.00 to \$9.65; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 to \$7.50.  
Sheep receipts, 3,300; steady. Native muttons, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.95.

**ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK**  
South St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 9.—Receipts, 1,500 cattle, 4,100 hogs; no Canadians. Market—Cattle steady; hogs steady.  
Killers sold as follows:—Steers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, heifers, \$4.30 to \$6.50; canners, cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; calves, \$4.25 to \$6.75; stockers, feeders, steers, \$5.25 to \$7.25; yearlings, calves, \$4.50 to \$6.25; cows, heifers, \$4.35 to \$6.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Hogs ranged \$7.20 to \$7.70.

**GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY**  
An importer of Holland writes to the North-western Miller about Germany's foodstuff supplies as follows: "In the newspapers I have seen we are told that Germany can help herself at least a year. My opinion is that they are badly short already, and as a grain man I know the condition that existed before the war. Of all the tremendous quantities of North and South American grain Germany bought, nothing will reach her, and I do wonder how she is getting away from starvation. For Germany the vital point within very little time will be how to get grain, etc., and she is already making desperate efforts in that direction. No one knows her wants better than grain men in Holland, for we are in exactly the same position as they are. I was shown a list yesterday containing the names of 78 steamers all with Germany for destination. Hamburg importers were making inquiries in regard to these, but of course none will get there. Merchants over there are deprived of any news. Their goods, for which they paid, have been seized, and absolute ruin is staring them in the face."

**SIOUX CITY LIVESTOCK**  
Sioux City, Oct. 8.—Hogs—Receipts 2,600; 15 cents lower. Sales: 30, 390 lbs., \$7.15; 60, 280 lbs., \$7.25; 37, 212 lbs., \$7.50. Cattle—Receipts 600; stockers steady. Sales: Beeves, 3,

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, October 8, were:			
Cash Grain, Winnipeg Minneapolis			
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.08 1/2	\$1.09 1/2	
2 Nor. wheat	1.04 1/2	1.07 1/2	
3 Nor. wheat	.99 1/2	1.04 1/2	
3 white oats	.46 1/2	.43 1/2	
Flax, No. 1	1.13 1/2	1.36	
Futures—			
Oct. wheat	1.08		
Dec. wheat	1.08	1.08 1/2	
May wheat	1.17 1/2	1.14 1/2	
Winnipeg Chicago			
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.75	\$11.00	
Hogs, top	7.50	8.30	
Sheep, yearlings	5.75	6.40	

1,020 lbs., \$6.75; 3, 1,114 lbs., \$7.25; 3, 920 lbs., \$9.50; cows and heifers, 3, 1,020 lbs., \$5.50; 3, 1,210 lbs., \$5.75; 3, 780 lbs., \$7.10; stockers and feeders, 5, 740 lbs., \$6.25; 22, 980 lbs., \$7.00; 18, 1,110 lbs., \$7.35; yearlings and calves, 8, 486 lbs., \$5.75; 14, 561 lbs., \$6.00; 17, 390 lbs., \$6.75; feeding cows and heifers, 3, 980 lbs., \$4.50; 13, 574 lbs., \$6.00; 12, 60 lbs., \$6.25. Sheep—Receipts 1,000; strong.

## Winnipeg Livestock

**Stockyard Receipts**  
During the past week there have been received at the Union stockyards 3,715 cattle, 201 calves, 6,779 hogs and 368 sheep.

**Cattle**  
The market situation in cattle during the past week has not materially altered. The market is still very drab and the outlook is not one which would warrant any change in prices for several days. Receipts were 1,500 less, and on this account much of the stale cattle were cleared out, but the whole market situation is slow. Southern and Eastern markets report overstocking and that the only demand apparent at all is for the very choicest stock. Very little of this kind of beef is offered, however, and the whole situation is one which should call for careful consideration by shippers before consigning their stock to market. The best steers this week have sold around \$6.50 to \$6.65, choice heifers from \$5.50 to \$5.75 and best cows \$5.25 to \$5.50. The demand for feeders has been fairly good on the choice well-bred kinds and these have sold around \$6.00 to \$6.25. Good 800 to 900 pound cattle have been selling around 6 cents, with a few choice yearling steers at \$5.25 to \$5.75. Yearling heifers are hard to sell, the majority selling for 5 cents. Common stockers are a drag on the market at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**Hogs**  
The hog trade this week has taken quite a slump and the outlook at the present time is for a still lower market. The fact is that all the markets are overstocked and until a large falling off in shipments is experienced, so as to allow the market to clear up, prices will be low. Choice hogs are selling at \$7.50, sows \$6.00 and stags \$4.50. Pigs from 100 to 150 pounds \$6.50 to \$7.00.

**Sheep**  
There is no change in the sheep market, receipts are decidedly light and quotations are uncertain.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

**Butter**  
No change in butter prices this week. The demand is good, but the supply is quite equal to present requirements. Fancy dairy sells for 23 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy 20 cents and round lots 17 to 18 cents.

**Eggs**  
Plenty of eggs are being received by local dealers to supply all needs. The quality is reported good. Eggs are selling for from 20 to 21 cents per dozen.

**Potatoes**  
No change is noticed in the potato market this week, prices holding at from 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

**Poultry**  
There is a falling off all around in poultry prices this week due to the large supplies which are coming in. Farmers are weeding out their flocks at this time and as a consequence the market is keeping well supplied. Dealers quote live hens at 9 to 10 cents per pound, ducks 10 cents, old roosters 8 to 9 cents, turkeys 12 to 15 cents, and geese 9 to 10 cents.

**Milk and Cream**  
There is no change at all in milk and cream prices this week. The supply is good for this time of the year and even if it does fall off dealers do not anticipate much raise in prices. The tightness of money has curtailed the purchasing power of buyers, and hence there would be no sales were the price to be raised very materially. Sweet cream is worth 30 cents per pound, sour cream 24 cents and milk \$2.00 per 100 pounds.

**Hay**  
There has been a considerable change in the hay market during the past week. Large quantities have been received and dealers state today that the market is glutted. The condition of the hay is fair, but the quantities at present on the market will more than supply the demand. Consequently prices are more than \$2.00 lower per ton. No. 1 Red Top sells for \$13, No. 2 \$10 to \$11.50; No. 1 Upland \$12, No. 2 \$10 to \$11.50; No. 1 Midland \$6 to \$8, No. 2 \$4 to \$7; No. 1 Timothy \$15 to \$16 and No. 2 \$14 to \$15.

**THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY**  
Owing to Monday, October 12, being Thanksgiving Day, our market page is corrected up to Saturday, October 10.

## Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 6 to October 12 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY					FLAX				
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 2	No. 3	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Oct. 6	106 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	48 1/2	..	..	..	..	65 1/2	60	..	..	112 1/2	109 1/2	..	..
7	106 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	49 1/2	..	..	..	..	66	60 1/2	57 1/2	55	113	110	..	..
8	108 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	50	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	66	60 1/2	57 1/2	55	113 1/2	110 1/2	..	..
9	107 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	50	46 1/2	46 1/2	..	45 1/2	66 1/2	60 1/2	..	..	112 1/2	109 1/2	..	..
10	109 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2	85 1/2	81 1/2	54 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	..	45 1/2	66 1/2	60 1/2	..	..	114 1/2	111 1/2	..	..
12	Thanksgiving Day																			

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

## CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10

Winnipeg Grain	SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	SATUR-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	SATUR DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
			New Cr'p								
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	109 1/2	107 1/2	81	Choice steers	\$ c \$ c	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	23c	23c	24c-25c
No. 2 Nor.	105 1/2	103 1/2	79 1/2	Best butchers steers and	6.50-6.75	6.75-7.00	6.35-6.50	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	100 1/2	98 1/2	77 1/2	heifers	6.25-6.50	6.50-6.75	5.75-6.25	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	20c
No. 4 Nor.	94 1/2	93 1/2	72 1/2	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	90	87 1/2	..	steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	6.00-6.25	5.50-5.75	Strictly new laid	20c-21c	20c-21c	27c
No. 6	85 1/2	82 1/2	..	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	Potatoes			
Feed	81 1/2	77 1/2	..	Medium cows	4.75-5.00	5.25-5.50	4.00-5.00	New	50c-55c	50c-55c	35c
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.50-4.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW.	54 1/2	48 1/2	34	Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.50-4.75	Sweet cream (per lb.			
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.50-4.00	butter-fat)	30c	30c	32c
No. 3	60 1/2	65	44	Best Feeding Steers	6.00-6.25	6.25-6.75	7.00-7.50	Cream for butter-mak-			
Cash Flax				Fair to good feeding steers	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.50	6.00-6.50	ing purposes (per lb.			
No. 1 NW	114 1/2	113 1/2	117 1/2	Best milkers and spring-	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$70-\$80	butter-fat)	24c	24c	27c
Wheat Futures				Common milkers and				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.10
October	108 1/2	106 1/2	81 1/2	springs (each)	\$40-\$45	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$60	Live Poultry			
December	110 1/2	109 1/2	80 1/2	Hogs				Hens	9c-10c	11c	..
May	117 1/2	116 1/2	86	Choice hogs	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$8.75	Roosters	8c	9c	..
Oat Futures				Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.00	Ducks	10c	11c	..
October	50 1/2	48 1/2	34 1/2	Stags	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.00	Turkeys	12c-15c	13c-16c	..
December	49 1/2	48 1/2	34 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May	54	52 1/2	38 1/2	Choice lambs		6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$13	\$15	\$11-\$12
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep		5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$14	\$10-\$11
October	115	113 1/2	118 1/2					No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$18	\$15-\$16
December	115 1/2	114 1/2	118 1/2					No. 1 Midland	\$8	\$11	..
May	115 1/2	115 1/2	125 1/2								

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**SILKSTONE**  
The Beautiful Flat  
Wall Paint,  
**'IT WASHES'**

**FARMERS!**

*If you are Interested,  
Read This:*

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire  
Insurance Co.,  
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I received your cheque for \$25.50 and receipted payment for this year's assessment on Policy, for loss of one cow by lightning, for which accept thanks. I shall certainly do all I can to get my neighbors to insure in The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. after the fair and equitable way you have used me in this matter.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) J. H. Sandford.

The satisfaction of our Policy-holders is one of the biggest assets we have.

Live Agents Wanted

Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
813 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

**LIVE POULTRY WANTED**

HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.  
OLD HENS (Big and Heavy) ..... 12c  
OLD HENS (Middle Sized) ..... 10c  
ROOSTERS ..... 9c  
DUCKS ..... 10c-12c  
TURKEYS ..... 13c-15c  
SPRING CHICKENS (Big) ..... 12c  
SPRING CHICKENS (Middle Sized) ..... 10c  
Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.  
R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg

GIVE YOUR AMBITION A CHANCE.  
TRAIN AT THE

**DOMINION**  
*Business College*  
THE POPULAR SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Bell Block, Corner Donald and Princess  
WINNIPEG  
FREE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

**ALBERTA FARMERS!****CREAM  
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SHIP TO CALGARY. I Pay Cash  
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**P. PALLESEN**

Calgary Central Creamery.  
Box 274 Calgary, Alta.

**EGGS**

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

**Matthews Blackwell Ltd.**  
James and Louise Sts., Winnipeg

**The Air Fleets**

Continued from Page 19

for scout duty. What with the decimation of their ranks by the enemy and the natural wear and tear of active service on these smaller speed scouts, the issue soon may resolve itself into a duel between the fighting machines. If Germany succeeds in overrunning France and destroying her aeroplane and motor factories, her consequent command of the air, which seems an almost certain eventuality in such circumstances, would give her an advantage beyond estimate.

Here will lie the opportunity of some embryo Napoleon of the air. Just as long as both sides are well equipped with aeroplanes the land battles will be fought like games of chess, in that every move will be known almost in advance. The power of divination will no longer play a leading part in deciding the fortunes of war, and the advantage, as some famous general described it, "of guessing what the other fellow is doing behind the hill" will be discounted. Every move will be made in plain sight, and in each case there will be opportunity to checkmate it if its significance is correctly read. But high among the clouds, with hundreds of machines engaged, scarce able to distinguish friend from foe, open to attack from below, above or from either side, each side will plan desperate moves to wrest from the other the advantages of these far-seeing aerial eyes. Clever strategy may win, but more than likely the victory will go to the side with the greatest number of well-equipped machines operated by the best pilots.

As a rough estimate I should say the number of aeroplanes participating in the present struggle is not far from three thousand machines, divided not unevenly between France, Russia and England on the one hand, and Germany and Austria on the other. I am aware that this does not agree with the current idea that Germany is staking her all on the dirigibles, while France is risking her national life on the success of her aeroplanes. When one gets right down to actual figures France appears to have almost as many balloons as Germany, while the latter country, it seems safe to say, has more serviceable aeroplanes on hand than France. So far as relative numerical strength in aeroplane equipment is concerned, I should place the countries in the following order: Germany, some 1,300 machines; France, 1,000; Russia, 500; Austria, 200; England, 200. This assumes conditions at the time war was declared. Undoubtedly since then both sides have been turning out machines by the score, working their big factories day and night to the fullest capacity, so unless the aeroplane casualties have been far greater than press reports would indicate the number of machines in service is increasing daily.

**What Canada is Doing**

Continued from Page 9

The transportation of this force required no less than thirty-one large steamships.

"It is probable that upon arrival in England the force will be organized as follows: Field troops, including a first reinforcement of 10 per cent., 26,400. Line of communication troops, 2,100. Total force at front, 28,500. This will leave about 4,500 men for training in Great Britain, who will constitute a reinforcement of nearly 20 per cent. for the men at the front.

**Organize Second Force**

"The government proposes forthwith to organize and train a second expeditionary force of 20,000 men, with first reinforcement of 10 per cent., making 22,000 in all. This force will be organized as expeditiously as possible, and the arrangement for providing the necessary arms and equipment are already in progress. The force at the front will, in this way, be brought up to 50,000 men.

"The government is also making preparations to organize and train the necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary forces. The arrangements for organizing and training such reinforcements will be announced later."

In addition to the forces raised by the Dominion, several thousand Canadians who are reservists of the British, French, Belgian and Servian armies have returned to their former homes to rejoin the colors.

**LIBERALS AGAINST RECIPROCITY**

Some readers of The Guide have asked for the names of the eighteen Liberals in the City of Toronto who turned against their party and opposed the Reciprocity Agreement in the election of 1911. The following is the list:

Sir Edmund Walker, President Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
Sir William Mortimer Clark, former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.  
John L. Blaikie, Financier.  
W. D. Matthews, Grain Merchant.  
W. K. George, Manufacturer.  
Z. A. Lash, K. C.  
W. T. White, Financier.  
G. T. Somers, Banker and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.  
Robert S. Gourlay, Manufacturer and President of the Board of Trade.  
R. J. Christie, Manufacturer.  
H. Blain, Wholesale Grocer.  
H. S. Strathy, Banker.  
L. Goldman, Financier.  
George A. Somerville, Financier.  
W. Francis, K. C.  
Jas. S. Allen, Wholesale Furrier.  
E. R. Wood, Financier.  
John C. Eaton, President T. Eaton Company.

**BRITISH BUSINESS STEADY**

Despite the fact that the large manufacturing European countries are at arms and Great Britain is seriously involved in the conflict, the wheels of industry continue to revolve in the Old Country. When the war broke out, many British firms suspended their advertising in Canada, several being Guide advertisers, because at that time they did not know how far reaching the effect of the war would be. The success of the British fleet in clearing the sea soon abolished all fears in this regard, and from the standpoint of commerce, Great Britain is safe. As a consequence business activities are again assuming the normal. Prominent among English advertisers who have returned to The Guide's advertising columns are Cateshys Limited and Curzon Bros., large British clothing houses. It bespeaks much for the business courage of such institutions that they are not confining their advertising investments to Great Britain alone. Continual advertising always means greater output, and, therefore, constant employment to the laboring classes. Behind advertised goods lies a moral guarantee, that of "genuineness." The advertiser has the faith to serve to the customers' satisfaction. British industries will still continue to look to Canada for a market and the quality of British goods ensures a steady growth of business.

**IMPORTS DIMINISH, EXPORTS INCREASE**

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—For the month of August, which was the first month of the European war, the total Canadian trade reached an aggregate of \$100,374,000, compared with \$97,832,000 for the corresponding month of 1913, according to a trade statement issued today by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs.

During August last, Canada exported \$8,780,000 worth of animals and their produce as against \$4,817,000 for August, 1913. For the five months of the present fiscal year, ending August 31 last, the total exports under this head were \$26,063,000, as against \$17,901,000 for the corresponding five months of the previous year.

There is also an increase in the value of manufactured articles exported. For August last these amounted to \$5,049,000, as against \$4,911,000 for August, 1913. For the five months the exports of manufactured articles were \$26,728,000, compared with \$20,963,000 for the corresponding period of 1913.

During August \$7,425,000 worth of domestic agricultural products were exported and \$10,924,000 worth of foreign agricultural products.

**LOST BOY**

Teddy Benjamin, a 14-year old boy, left his home in Saskatoon about September 9 probably with a farmer. He is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 147 lbs., has brown hair, and was wearing light brown clothes. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please notify H. H. Benjamin, 616 Temperance Street, Saskatoon, Sask.

**THE MEXICAN LAND PROBLEM**

The following is a translation of an agrarian decree, promulgated on June 21, 1914, by General Villareal, the Rebel governor of Nuevo Leon, Mexico:

Art. 1.—All arable lands in Nuevo

Leon which are not sown before July 10th will revert provisionally to State control.

Art. 2.—The State will then proceed to rent the idle lands to any Mexican farmer who will guarantee immediate cultivation.

Art. 3.—The state will deal directly with the farmers in making the leases and will charge an annual rent of \$2.00 the hectare for irrigated and \$1.00 a hectare for natural land.

Art. 4.—The land rent will be payable to the local tax collectors before December 31, 1914.

Art. 5.—The sums collected for rent will go to the special working fund of the Agrarian Commission.

Art. 6.—The cultivation of a lot under this decree will carry no future property right in the land.

Art. 7.—A renter will be strictly responsible for any misuse of his lot and can use it only for agriculture.

Art. 8.—In each district the highest civil (or military) official will have charge of distributing the lots. The land must be divided so as to give every applicant an arable lot and it must be handled so as to get it all into cultivation. The lots must not exceed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hectares in area and must be distributed impartially.

Art. 10.—Any renter who fails to sow his lot at once, as agreed, will lose it and it will be assigned to another.

Art. 12.—Renters shall be free to sell their harvests how and where they choose.

Art. 13.—The State will record the names of those farmers who raise the best and biggest harvests and such will be favored in the definite distribution of land.

Art. 16.—The difficulties which arise in administering this decree will be decided by the highest local official with a right to appeal to the Central State authorities.

Art. 18.—Any local officials who show partiality or bad faith in administering this decree and favor their private interests or their relatives and friends will be subject to fine or imprisonment; as will also private citizens who impede this decree.

Art. 19.—On receiving this decree the local officials will assemble all citizens and stimulate them to get their land under cultivation as soon as possible.

**Why Europe is Fighting**

Continued from Page 7

easiest route from Berlin to Paris, and enabling the invaders to avoid the immense fortifications of the Franco-German frontier, was asked by Germany to facilitate the peaceful passage of troops and was promised her independence after the war if she would thus aid the Kaiser, but the offer was indignantly refused and the passage of the invaders resisted to the utmost. Thus the line up in the greatest war of history was completed, with Germany and Austria-Hungary on one side and Russia, France, Belgium, Serbia and Great Britain on the other. Fighting so far has taken place in all those countries except Great Britain, with the chief battle grounds at present in Northern France, North-Western Belgium, Eastern Germany and Northern Austria. Japan has chosen the present as an opportune time to attempt to oust Germany from her Chinese possessions and is attacking the strongly fortified colony and port of Kian-Choo. Both Great Britain and Japan have announced that the latter country will confine her activities to Asiatic waters.

**WOODEN LEG TRADE BOOMING**

Minneapolis.—The Winkley Artificial Limb Company has received from F. W. Child and Company, of New York, a request for price quotations on 10,000 or more artificial limbs for Europe. Child and Company are exporting agents. Their letter to the Minneapolis concern does not say whether any of the European governments are behind the order. It reads:

"We have received an inquiry from our foreign representatives for quotations on a large number of artificial limbs and will be pleased to receive from you prices on shipment of 10,000 or over in assorted sizes."

**DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE  
YOUR INCOME? Then write at  
once for particulars. We will show  
you just how to do it. Send a postal  
to The Circulation Manager,  
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## Mail This Coupon Today

MESSRS. CATESBYS LTD. (of London),  
Dept. "M," 406 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.

Full Name.....

Full Address.....

\*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit."  
If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."

Grain Growers' Guide Coupon No. 2.

## A Plain Talk to Men who Read The Grain Growers' Guide

Now is the time when every dollar counts. A dollar saved now means an extra dollar for the wife and children. Or, if you aren't married, a dollar to put by "against a rainy day."

Why, therefore, should you pay a big price for your fall or winter suit and overcoat, when you can buy them from us at about one-half what you would ordinarily pay.

You've heard that clothing is cheaper and better in England, and you certainly know that English fabrics are the finest in the world.

Think, then, of the advantage of securing a suit made of the best English woollens, cut in the latest Canadian, New York, or London style (whichever you prefer), and tailored to your individual measure, delivered to your door all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for only one-half what you would pay if you bought in Canada.

### Get our Patterns and be Convinced

Now to prove to you that this is so we will, upon receipt of the above coupon, properly filled out, send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of English suitings, and a letter which explains all about our system of doing business.

When we tell you that in the past six years we have made nearly 10,000 suits for Canadian customers, who are ordering from us year by year, you will realize that we must be giving exceptional value or we couldn't be doing such a big business.

Sit down right now: fill out the coupon above, mail it to us, and we will send you the patterns by return, so that you can judge of the values offered for yourself.

If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post card or letter, asking for suit or overcoat patterns, or both, and we will send them right away. But to get them, you must mention the Grain Growers' Guide.

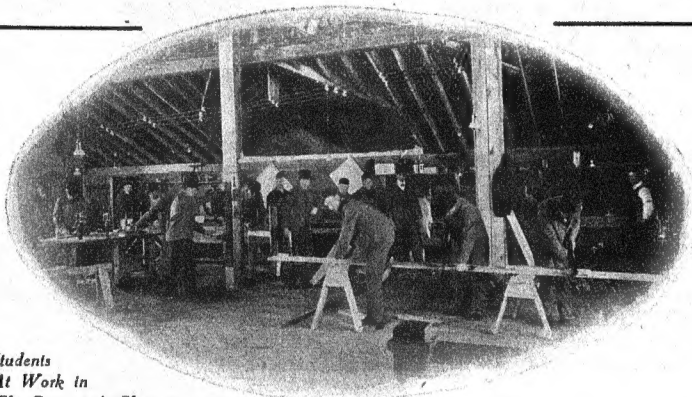
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(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, Eng.)

Dept. "M"

406 TRIBUNE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**\$12.50 BUYS**  
The "BURLINGTON." This is the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit. Duty free and carriage paid.



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In the Science and Practice of Home Management.

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**W. J. BLACK, President**  
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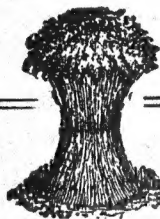
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Ask for our "New Era" Brand, every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special Prices in carload lots to the Grain Growers' Associations. Write for prices on Flour and Feed.

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights are put out like old oil lamp. Tests at a number of leading Universities show it

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common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

### \$1,000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge, if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? GET ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

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### We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver

the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are earning money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

No Money Required. We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory.

# WINTER SURRENDERS TO THESE SUPERB FURS



**T**HE intense cold or most biting winds cannot penetrate them, for they represent the finest, most carefully selected products of Fur-land.

**N**EVER have we offered better values in Furs. Their quality and their prices are the extreme poles apart, for their quality is of the very highest degree, but the prices we quote you are incredibly low.

**A** MOST striking example of Eaton value, these fur coats. Buy while our limited stock lasts, and note that we pay postage or express charges on every one of them.

## Special Value - 58.50

Being in the market early, buying for cash and in large quantities, accounts for this low price. This coat is made from nicely furred oil tanned raccoon skins as soft as cloth and better wearing, well matched, strongly sewed, has large full furred shawl collar, the body is full fitting and lined throughout with quilted black Italian cloth, coat closes with barrel buttons and worsted loops, has leather arm shields, knit wool cuffs, every feature making for comfort and wear is embodied in this coat.

15W75—Sizes 38 to 48 inch chest measure, 50 in. long. Eaton price prepaid. **58.50**

## Russian Black Rat Lined Coat, 100.00

This coat will give seasons of comfort and wear; the product of our own manufacturing department, which is your assurance of best workmanship; the lining is full furred Russian muskrat skins, which have been specially tanned and selected for this coat, the shell is a very fine English pure wool black beaver cloth, absolutely fast color; the collar is natural Canadian otter, cut in deep notch style. Each material used in this coat has been chosen by an expert in his line and bought at first cost, which means to you the utmost in quality at a great saving in price.

15W69—Sizes 36 to 46 inch chest measure; 52 in. long. Eaton price prepaid. **100.00**

## Men's Muskrat Lined Coat, 42.50

This coat is lined with carefully selected prime medium sized muskrat skins, all flank and thin spots being cut off; the skins are tanned soft and pliable, perfectly blended and matched by skilled furriers, the collar is well furred American otter, cut in deep notch style, which will button close to the throat; the shell is Eaton tailored from smooth finish black wool beaver cloth; coat has leather arm shields, closes with barrel buttons and loop fasteners.

15W71—Sizes 36 to 46 inch chest measure; 50 inches long. Eaton price prepaid. **42.50**

## Siberian Dog Skin Coat, 19.75

This coat gives good appearance for town or country wear, driving or walking, dressy at any time, very warm for stormy weather. The skins are large pliable tanned and densely covered with rich black fur about one inch long, which readily turns wet, snow or rain. The body is cut full-fitting and lined throughout with quilted Italian cloth, the sleeves are lined with best materials and have leather arm shields, knit wool cuffs. The collar is black Astrachan skins in deep roll style, coat closes with ebonized barrel buttons and loops.

15W59—Sizes 38 to 48 inches chest; 50 inches long. Eaton price prepaid. **19.75**

## Best Black China Dog Coat, 19.00

Similar to Illustration 15W59, excepting collar. The best value in a comfortable hard wearing fur coat offered in Canada; you may pay a higher price but you cannot secure better quality. The skins are full sizes, very soft and densely covered with glossy black fur of uniform length, the body and sleeves are well proportioned and full fitting, the lining is a heavy quilted Italian cloth, the large collar is cut shawl style, best workmanship throughout, leather arm shields, knit wool cuffs, barrel buttons and loop fasteners.

15 F 60—Sizes 38 to 48 inches chest measure; 50 inches long. Eaton price prepaid. **19.00**



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